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The Bombay Chronicle

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Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 115 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1935 FOURTEEN PAGES

U. S. Ready To Back Currency Stabilisation

Mr. V. M. Ramaswamy Mudaliar, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., Indian Workers' Delegate left for Geneva on Monday to attend the International Labour Conference.

But Will Not Act Unilaterally

Morgenthau Denies America Is Stripping World Of Its Gold

FRANK STATEMENT ON MONETARY POLICY

(Special Cable.)
WASHINGTON, May 13.

"The United States present no obstacle to international currency stabilisation, but this country will not act singly in pegging the dollar.

"If we took a lead in this matter, it would put us right back to 1932, and offer a tempting invitation for others not to follow but again to take advantage of our disadvantage," declared Mr. Henry Morgenthau in a broadcast address to-night.

He said: "We revalued our currency no more than was necessary. We can go either way. Our hands are not tied."

Referring to silver, Mr. Morgenthau said: "We are endeavouring to restore silver to greater usefulness as a monetary metal. We hold out to other nations a currency of such steadiness that the normal tendency, may be for the rest of the world, will move gradually towards the practical exchange stabilisation.

RESCUED FROM CHAOS.

"The monetary policy administration has rescued us from chaos, and held the fort during the most trying period of the recovery programme. Under the new dollar the foreign trade of 1934 increased, as compared with 1932 and 1933 in physical volume, and the dollar value. Our monetary relation in the world trade is not intended to capture business, but purely to protect our normal share."

Mr. Morgenthau denied that the United States was stripping the world of its gold. He said the world supply was increasing and great nations were restoring their reserves, and surely some of it can be used to pay the balances. The Administration elects for the payment of international balances in the monetary metals.

ITALY BANS SILVER EXPORT

(Special Cable.)
ROME, May 14.

Exportation of silver from Italy is officially banned owing to her requiring considerable silver for export to her North African Colonies.

The silver ban applies to silver bars, plates, powder, scrap silver and coins.

Travellers are only allowed to take from Italy amounts not exceeding 50 lire.

STABILISATION TO THE FORE

Morgenthau's Statement Causes Surprise

(Special Cable.)
WASHINGTON, May 14.

Mr. Morgenthau's frank statement came as a surprise to the financial circles. Some observers interpreted it as bringing the issue of stabilisation openly before Great Britain.

It is indicated that Mr. Morgenthau's broadcast has been fully authorised, as it is understood that he went over the speech carefully with Mr. Roosevelt earlier.

Senator Smell, the Republican leader and the caustic critic of the New Deal declared that the United States should stabilise now, and added "evidently, the President has changed his mind." According to the President, he would not consider stabilisation until the 1926 price levels were reached.

Mr. Roosevelt's statement in the Congress in January showed that prices then averaged 74.8 of the 1926 level."

U. S. GIFT ACCEPTED

Filipinos Ratify Commonwealth Constitution

MANILA, May 14.

The Filipinos by an overwhelming majority ratified the Commonwealth Constitution. Early returns here show 50 to 1 majority.

Despite elaborate preparations for demonstrations the Sakdalistas were peaceful and women voted the first time.—Reuter's Special.

INSULL BROTHERS SURRENDER

(Special Cable.)
OTTAWA, May 14.

Martin Insull with his brother Samuel Insull surrendered in the court to the warrant of his arrest issued at Toronto on Friday last. He was remanded until June 11. on ball of 10,000 dollars as he was wanted in Chicago to stand trial with Samuel on the charge of transferring stocks and cash from the Corporation Securities Company when he knew the company's bankruptcy was imminent causing the investors the loss of 200,000 dollars.

Srinivas Iyengar's Reported 'Come-Back'

"C. R." SAYS NO TRUTH IN STORY

A United Press telegram from Madras dated 12th May stated:—

"That Mr. Srinivas Iyengar should come out and take lead in Congress politics was the unanimous opinion of a majority of Congressmen who assembled at Chingalpat to-day from different parts of Tamilnad in connection with the Provincial Congress Committee. Informal meetings of enthusiastic Congressmen have decided to wait in a deputation on Mr. Srinivas Iyengar to persuade him to accept the leadership of the Congress."

In reference to the above message, Mr. K. F. Nariman has received the following telegram from Sjt. Rajagopalachari:—

"There is no truth in the story about Mr. Srinavas Iyengar. Mr. Satyamurti's election was unanimous and wholehearted. There is no other suggestion or proposal before the Working Committee of the Tamilnad Provincial Congress Committee or the General Body or brought to my notice. The story about the deputation is ridiculous and untrue."

POLICE RAIDS IN MEERUT

Printing Press Locked, Sealed And Guarded

NEW DELHI, May 14.

News has been received from Meerut to the effect that the Special Staff of the C. I. D. searched the premises of the Majestic Printing Works last night for four hours. The police locked up and sealed the press which is now being guarded.

The house of the Press Manager was also searched. The workers of the Press have been ordered to present themselves at the C. I. D. office to-morrow.

It is understood that the search is in connection with the anti-Jubilee red posters distributed on the eve of the Jubilee celebrations.—United Press.

CONVICTED FOR CHEATING WOMAN

Two Poona Youths Get Jail And Fine On Three Charges

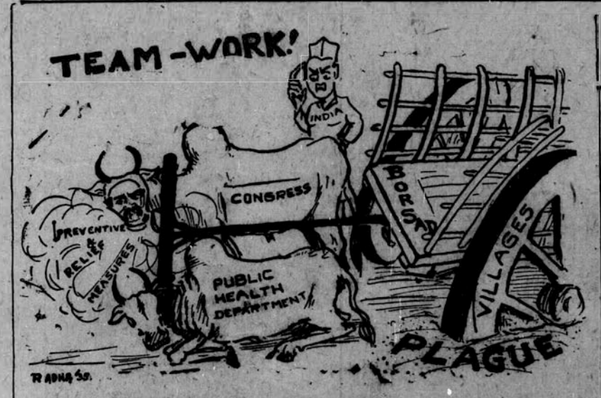
(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, May 14.

Lambodar Vagh and Karlekar two youths were sentenced by the City Magistrate Mr. Fernandez, to-day to an aggregate of 30 months' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 3,000 fine for the former and the aggregate of 15 months' rigorous and Rs. 1,500 fine for the latter, on three charges of cheating and abetment thereof respectively of one Ramabai in respect of sums amounting to Rs. 18,000.

ABYSSINIAN ARBITRATION

ROME, May 14.

Viscount Luigi Aldrovandi Marescoppi ambassador without post and Signor Raffelle Montagna, Councillor of State, have been nominated as Italy's members on the Conciliation Commission to treat with the Abyssinian Government.—Reuter.



Subject Nations Stand To Lose By War

We Must Refuse To Be Pawns In Imperialist Game, Says Sri Prakash

(From Our Correspondent.)
MANGALORE, May 14.

A largely attended public meeting was held in the maidan last evening under the presidentship of Mr. R. K. Devaker when speeches were delivered by Messrs. Hukkeriker, T. Subramanyam of Bellary and Mrs. Krishnabai Panjiker on the present situation.

Babu Shri Prakash, President, Karnatak Conference explained the resolutions of the Conference and said they threw a great responsibility on the province for continuous work. He particularly referred to the three resolutions on "fundamental rights" and also to those on the Joint Parliamentary Report and the India Bill and the possibility of another world war.

PEOPLE FOR GOVT.

Regarding fundamental rights he made it clear that the Congress stood for all and not for any class. As such it demanded and deserved allegiance and assistance of all. Regarding the coming Constitution he said it was worse than the existing one. It gave more irresponsible power to the police and the executive and brought the interference of the States in British Indian affairs, while the States themselves resented any criticism from us. The coming Constitution made it clear that the people existed for the Government and not the Government for the people. Regarding wars of the imperialists, he said the subject nations like ourselves stand to lose and not to gain by them, as proved by results of last war. We must resolutely refuse to be made a pawn in the imperialist ambitions of foreign nations.

He exhorted all to join the Congress in large numbers and to strengthen it in every way.

Babu Sri Prakash left Mangalore this morning with Dr. Hardiker for Mysore via Coorg. He will attend the Coorg Land Holders Association Conference this afternoon.

LAVAL IN KREMLIN

Has Talks With Stalin Kalinin And Molotoff

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
MOSCOW, May 14.

To-day was the most important of M. Laval's visit. He spent the morning in Kremlin where he talked successively with Kalinine, —Stalin and Molotoff and lunched with the latter and all members of the Council of Commissars.

BIG BLAZE AT MULUND

"Gaushala" Burnt Down

(From Our Correspondent.)
GHATKOPAR, May 14.

A big blaze was witnessed yesterday at Mulund, when the cowshed ("Gaushala"), containing hay stacks, was gutted.

It belonged to Shri Nathulalji's charities trust fund.

The total loss is estimated at Rs. 15,000.

The fire, which broke out at 1 p.m., could not be extinguished earlier than 5 p.m., because of the scarcity of water in the vicinity and the absence of a fire engine.

Four bullocks which were in the shed were saved in time. The rest of the cattle had been taken out for grazing before the fire made its appearance. No life was lost.

The Ghatkopar police are making inquiries into the cause of fire and the total loss suffered.

The shed, it is stated, has been insured.

LAWRENCE OF ARABIA IN HOSPITAL

Mysteryman Fractures Skull In Motor-Cycle Accident

LONDON, May 14.

Lawrence of Arabia, the famous war-time warrior, who united the Arabs against the Turks was seriously injured in a motor-cycle collision.

The afternoon's bulletin says that he is still unconscious. His condition is fairly critical.

"Col. Lawrence of Arabia", alias aircraftsman Shaw has been sent to hospital. It is believed he fractured his skull when his motor-cycle collided with a child cyclist near Bevington camp, Dorset.—Reuter's Special.

TWO KILLED IN FACTION FIGHT

Sequel To Attempted Poisoning Of Constable

GUJRAT, May 14.

Two men were killed and several were seriously injured in a fight between the adherents of two police constables one of whom is alleged to have attempted to poison his colleague through a drink.

The aggrieved constable pursued the culprit with a party and a serious encounter between the two sides ensued with the above results.—A. P.

JAPAN'S NEW AIR PLAN

200 Million Yen For 10 Year Programme Of Civil Aviation

(Special Cable.)
TOKIO, May 14.

The Minister of Communications has drawn up a plan of development of Japanese civil aviation.

200 million yen will be devoted to the execution of a ten-year programme including the regular service from Hokkaido to Formosa and the lines connecting the Soviet, American, Dutch, French and German services.

SPEEDING UP INDIA BILL

Commons Suspend Time Rule For Wednesday's Session

LONDON, May 14.

With a view to ensuring the completion of the Committee Stage of the India Bill to-morrow, the 11 o'clock rule was suspended for to-day's sitting, the Premier remarking that it was essential to make progress.

Chairman Mr. Dennis Herbert expressed the opinion that the Houses prestige was enhanced by the way it dealt with the Bill in the committee and hoped that further deliberations would be carried out the same way.

Sir Henry Pagecroft said he and his friends were most anxious to co-operate in the spirit of the unofficial agreement regarding the allocation of time, but pointed out that important points might arise during the remainder of the Committee Stage.

The consideration of the seventh schedule was resumed.—Reuter.

The Hon. Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, who has been appointed Chairman of the Bombay Provincial Delimitation Committee.

ITALY'S CALL TO COLOURS

But Officials Deny Mobilisation Of Technicians

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
ROME, May 14.

Numbers of men of the 1910 and 1912 classes described as technicians have been called to colours but it is officially stated that no question of mobilising either classes was mentioned.

CHALIAPIN LEAVES HOSPITAL

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, May 14.

M. Chaliapin, the Russian Dramatic Artist, left hospital, a medical bulletin states, after an examination of his larynx and trachea had shown that they were unaffected by the influenza attack and they are entirely satisfactory.

Provincial Conference Is Not Congress Affair!

Gangadhar Rao Says Mangalore Resolutions Are Premature And Inopportune

BELGAUM, May 14.

Asked his views regarding the Karnatak Conference held at Mangalore, Mr. Gangadharao Deshpande, member, Congress Working Committee, said "Since my return from Jubbulpore, I am not keeping well. Consequently I could not attend the Conference. I have not yet got the exact wording of the resolutions passed, yet from the reports published so far I must say some resolutions including among others the elimination of States and anti-war propaganda and wrecking coming Constitution and the modification of the Congress constitution are inexpedient, inopportune, premature and against the present policy of the Congress.

The Provincial Conference is not an organisation of the Provincial Congress Committee and, therefore, the resolutions passed are not binding on the latter. Moreover the Mangalore Conference can not be said to represent the Congress opinion in the province inasmuch as some of the districts were not represented at all and others, except perhaps, Mangalore were inadequately represented.

The resolutions will, in due course, be discussed in the Provincial Congress Committee when it is expected the future policy of the authorised body of the Congress in the province will be settled."

RAJEN BABU AT RATNAGIRI

RATNAGIRI, May 14.

Babu Rajendra Prasad has arrived here from Malvan by motor last night.—A. P.

STOP PRESS

PARIS STAGES AIR-RAID DRILL

(Special Cable.)
PARIS, May 14.

The city's first air-raid drill was held to-day, lasting three-quarters of an hour from 10-00 when six shrill sirens were heard city-wide warning the approach of the imaginary enemy aircraft. Thousands of Parisians lining the boulevard at St. Germain witnessed a realistic picture of the air-raid of the future. Police and firemen with weird robot-like figures, clad in brilliant yellow gas-proof suits, with peaked hoods and big black snouted gas-masks rushed to spots where theoretically the gas-bombs dropped. Fire engines careered along 40 miles an hour. Ambulances rushed "gassed" citizens. (Firemen were detailed for this duty) to the underground first-aid station rendered air-tight by a series of rubber curtains where Red Cross nurses tended.

DAVIS CUP TIE ABANDONED

EASTBOURNE, May 14.

In the Davis cup Crawford beat Stodman 14/12, 17/15, 4/3 owing to rain the tie was abandoned.

Australians are travelling to Paris to-morrow not finishing tie.

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under; "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

2. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted cultured, rich, free, educated bride, or widow (Jain) for unmarried youth. Write Box No. 4209, "Bombay Chronicle."

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted lady teachers knowing Marathi. Apply by post only stating experience and salary expected to Lok. Rashtriya Kanyashala, Congress House, Bombay 4. (4202)

Wanted immediately an English and Hindi knowing vegetarian Hindu Mistress for a 3 years child. Apply stating qualification and minimum salary acceptable with lodge and board. K. Gaytridevi, Satyendra Bhawan, Kathi (C. P.) (4183).

Wanted for Overseas:—Competent Stenographers, Second Class Mechanical Engineers, Boilermaker, Chargemen, Mechanical Draughtsmen, Gin Fitters and Tracers. Apply with original certificates to P. Dubash & Co., Government Recruiting Contractors, 235, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay. (4198).

Wanted a highly competent Weaving Master, for a local mill. Experienced in fine and fancy goods. Apply Box No. 4204, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Graduates and Undergraduates for the Sarvajanik Education Society's Schools in the city and District of Surat and Lady Graduates and Under-graduates for the Society's Sarvajanik High School for Girls. Trained and experienced teachers strong in English, Mathematics and Sanskrit and those with Drawing qualifications will be preferred. Applications are to be made on or before the 25th May 1935 on prescribed form that will be supplied by the Society's office on the receipt of 9 pies stamp. Hon. Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Athva Lines, Surat. 1088.

Wanted Ring Frame Erector having perfect knowledge of ring frame erection. The salary will be according to his qualifications. The applicants should apply to Messrs. Beharilal Kailashpat, Managing Agents, Lakshmiratan Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Cawnpore. 4196

M.T.B. College, Surat—Applications stating age, experience, minimum salary are invited for the post of a Demonstrator in Biology. Must be M.Sc. or B.Sc. with Principal Zoology. Applications should reach the Principal before 15th May. (1033).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

American Dental College.—Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th July. For Illustrated Prospectus, apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Baroda. (4103).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Kalkadevi Shorthand Typewriting Institution. Established 1898 by Gopaldas Laldas. Expert individual training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy. Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. (4145).

Admissions for Ajmer Intermediate (recognised by Bombay University), Senior Cambridge December examination and for Punjab Matriculation begin from 1st of May, 1935. Those wishing to join should apply at once. Best coaching for all subjects. Latin classes started. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 371, Girgaum Back. (9173).

73. AGENTS WANTED

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Gol	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Nerul	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

75. INVESTMENTS.

Belgian Government Guaranteed Bonds. Safest investment, big prices. Authorised Agents: Kaas & Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay. Agents wanted. (9857).

158. MISCELLANEOUS.

Marriage Financial Aid. Given upto Rs. 100 by purchasing Marriage Gift Certificates of Re. 1 each. Admission As. 4. Chief Agents & Organizers wanted. Lakshmi Bonds Corp. Ltd., 88, Nisbet Road, Lahore. (4148).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per column inch per insertion.

1st insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified.

Public Notices

LOST OR MISLAID

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

SHARE CERTIFICATES No. 56039|56043 for 25 shares Nos. 599958|599982 and Temporary Receipt No. 1|23 for 5 Shares Nos. 39030|39034 of the Union Bank of India, Limited standing in the name of S. Yamada or Seizo Yamada are lost or mislaid. Anybody having any claim against these shares should intimate the above Bank within one month from the date hereof after which duplicates will be issued.

(Sd.) S. YAMADA or SEIZO YAMADA.
1083.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at an Auction Sale held on 13th day of April, 1935, under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the deceased Mortgagor Laxmishanker Kalidas Jani, their other clients Mr. Soorji Nathu and Sunderbai, wife of Soorji Nathu of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants being the highest bidders were declared the Purchasers.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land, or ground at Chinchpookli, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2593 square yards or thereabouts together with the messuages and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F. Nos. 1071 (2) and (3), Street Nos. 31A and 31B and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 2508 and Cadastral Survey No. 135 of Parel, Sewri Division and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Haji Ismail, on or towards the West by the property of Haji Mahomed, on or towards the North by the property of the said Lessor The Western India Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. and on or towards the South by Kala Chowki Road.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1935.
AMIN & DESAI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
1066.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Administrator General of Bombay, the Administrator of the estate of Mowji Govindji, deceased has contracted to sell to our client the property described in the Schedule hereunder. Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, partition, lease, lien, share or otherwise howsoever in the said property or any part thereof is hereby requested to give notice thereof in writing to the undersigned at their office at 98, Medows Street, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days from the date hereof after which the sale will be completed without reference to such claim of which notice has not been received.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY ABOVE REFERRED TO:

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land or ground with messuage, tenements and dwelling houses bearing Ghatkopar-Kirol Municipal Nos. 65 to 67A, situate, lying and being at Ghatkopar Taluka Salsette, in the Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing Survey No. 173, Falni No. 1, containing by admeasurement 1333 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North partly by the Khot Lane and partly by the property of Harakhbhai, widow of Sha Popatlal Ghelabhai, on or towards the South by the property of Chatrabhuj Ladha and Mulji Ladha, on or towards the East by the property of Gulraj Gadodia and on or towards the West partly by a public passage and partly by the property of Harakhubai, widow of Sha Popatlal Ghelabhai.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1935.
SHAH & CHINUBHAI.
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1081.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

INSOLVENCY NO. 17 OF 1934.

Re: ODHOWJI PURSHOTTAM GORADIA and MANMOHANDAS CHHAGANLAL VALIA, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st Insolvent residing at Lohar Chawl and the 2nd Insolvent residing at Bhuleshwar, both doing business in Iron Goods in partnership in the name of Chhagonlal Hemraj at Iron Jutha, Carnac Bunder, Bombay: Insolvents.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Insolvents have applied to the Court for their discharge and that the Court has fixed the 6th August, 1935, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon for hearing the application.

Dated this 15th day of May, 1935.
S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Offg. Insolvency Registrar.
1088.

COMING NEXT
at the
ROXY
The Funniest Farce ever written about a Son-in-Law-on-probation!
PREMIER FILMS Presents
"GHAR-JAMAI"
(in Gujerati)
Directed by:
HOMI MASTER
PREMIER FILMS
Pasta Road, DADAR.

'Sulochana'
in
"DO GHADI-KI-MOJ"
at the
IMPERIAL CINEMA
Has certainly come to stay for some time!
Take the whole family to see This Epic of One Day
Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
Saturdays, Sundays & Holidays Extra show: 2-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL FILM CO.
Kennedy Bridge, Bombay 7.

N. Y. K. LINE
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	SINGLE Cabin	SINGLE Tourist	RETURN Cabin	RETURN Tourist
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	13	30	18
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	35	23	60	30
YOKOHAMA	38	23	60	30

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Cabin & 1st cl 209 | Cabin T'ss & 2nd Cl 333 | T'ss cl 208
SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
Cabin 338 | Tourist Cl 204
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BOMBAY-JAPAN-AMERICA-EUROPE-COLOMBO-BOMBAY.
1st £159-10 to 179; Cabin £143-10 to 160
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Through Rates Bombay-Europe via Far East & America will be quoted on application.
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Marseilles	£84.81.82	£46.57.88
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Reduced students rates 3rd class to Marseilles & London, also various other rates will be quoted on application to:
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Gir's Building, Forbes Bld. Bombay.
Phone No. 21110 Telegrams "NYK"

Popularity—— puts the great picture in its
31st WEEK!!!
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PRABHAT'S WONDER PICTURE
Featuring:
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at
MAJESTIC CINEMA
Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

Swastik Talkies
(LATE CARLTON, Lamington Rd.)
DAILY: At 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!
'Dard-e-Ulfat'
Swastika's Sweeping Spectacle of Roman Glory
with
Miss HEERA, Miss IQBAL, MADHUKAR GUPTE, MASTER KAMLAKAR
and 2000 others.
DECIDEDLY THE BEST INDIAN TALKIE IN TOWN!

FLASH NEWS
H. E. The GOVERNOR of BOMBAY
Will Visit
Super Talkies
(Charni Road, Tram Junction)
At 10 P.M.
TO-DAY Wednesday, 15th May
TO SEE
NOOR-E-YAMAN
THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS
will go to the
SILVER JUBILEE FUND
Tickets Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2, annas 12 and 9.
Book seats early.

By the Public Demand
THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDIA'S POWERFUL DETECTIVE DRAMA
"NIGHT-BIRD"
(Produced by EAST INDIA FILM Co. of Calcutta
Featuring Master MAZAHAR KHAN.)
WILL BE COMMENCED FROM
FRIDAY, THE 17th MAY
AT Globe Talkies
Sandhurst Road.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 14.

S.S. Baron Pentland, Captain A A Campbell, Agents Graham's Trading Co., Arrived from Sourabaya via Cochin.

S.S. Jehangir, Captain D T Clifton, Agents Turner Morrison and Co., Arrived from Mauritius.

DEPARTURES

May 14.

S.S. Baron Pentland, Captain A A Campbell, Agents Graham's Trading Co., Sailed for Bedi Bunder.

S.S. British Trader, Captain J W Coulton, Agents Anglo Persian Oil Co., Sailed for Abadan.

S.S. Baroda, Captain W Bird, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co., Sailed for Basrah via Coast Ports.

LOADING.

May 14.

S.S. President Harrison for American Ports.

S.S. Durenda for Europe Ports via Bhavnagar.

WELL-KNOWN BRITISH ATHLETE DEAD

Lt. Gutteridge Succumbs To Typhoid At Lahore

LAHORE, May 14.

Lieut. M. H. C. Gutteridge (26), the well-known British athlete, died of typhoid at the British Military Hospital on Sunday night.

After winning his blue at Cambridge he was President of the Cambridge athletic games. From Cambridge he joined the Tank Corps in August 1929. He had not been long in India. He was posted to the 6th Armoured Car Company, Royal Tank Corps in February and had been with this unit only for six weeks, when he contracted typhoid.

The funeral took place at 6 p.m. yesterday.—A. P.

That, as an experimental measure a birth control clinic may be started in a central place in Delhi to encourage and popularise up-to-date methods of birth control, is the substance of a resolution which Mr. R N Khanna proposes to move in the weekly meeting of the Municipal Committee of Delhi.

BOILING WATER KILLS GIRL

Two-Year-Old Child's Accidental Death During Mother's Absence

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Rakmabai the two year-old daughter of Rahibai Dhondibai who accidentally fell into a pot of boiling water on May 5 last while playing alone in her room at Khetwadi died this morning at the Congress Free Hospital.

The accident, the mother of the girl stated, occurred when she had gone out to fetch water from a tap.

"Toxernia following extensive burns accidentally sustained," was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner to-day.

RISE OF TEMPERATURE IN N. W. FRONTIER

Another Earthquake Shock Recorded In Bombay

POONA, May 14.

Thunderstorm rain has occurred locally in lower Burma and Assam, and at a few stations in Upper Burma, Bengal, east Central Provinces, Mysore and Madras Deccan. A Western disturbance has caused rise of temperature along the north-west frontier.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Rangoon and Gwa half an inch; Tavoy, Bassein, Toungoo, Yamethin—a quarter, Burdwan—three quarters; Dhubri—half; Shillong, Chirrapunji a quarter; Jagdalpur—a quarter; Coonoor—one and Mysore-half.

FORECAST.

Scattered thundershowers will occur in Lower Burma and south-east Bengal.

EARTHQUAKE REPORT.

An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,780 miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at 1/28 hours (I.S.T.) on Tuesday May 14. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 14-5-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.026 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.3 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.9 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees 0.1 (below normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 81 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 140 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 19 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 4.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1780 miles away was recorded by the seismographs at the Colaba Observatory at 1 hr. 29 mts. (I.S.T.) on Tuesday, the 14th May 1935.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 14-5-35.

At 8-7 a.m., local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 86.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please substract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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BRANDED HIS WIFE TWICE

Govt. Appeal To Enhance Sentence, Due To "Seriousness Of Offence"

HIGH COURT JUDGES ADMIT APPLICATION

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court admtted the application of the Government of Bombay asking for the enhancement of the sentence passed by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on one Pranjivan Chaturbhuj, a Hindu youth of 18.

The accused was convicted on two charges of causing grievous hurt to his wife Taralakshmibai by branding her, once with live coal and again with a hot piece of iron.

On the first charge the accused was sentenced to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 100 for one year, and on the second charge he was ordered to be detained till the rising of the Court.

The accused allowed his wife Taralaxmi to stay at her father's place for a certain period. But as she stayed there longer, he was indignant at her conduct. After she returned to his place, in October last the accused branded her on the face with a live coal, and again a month later he branded her with a hot "tauetha."

The accused denied the charge and pleaded that the injury was caused by an accident.

In awarding a light sentence, the magistrate observed that in a case of this kind an ordinary sentence on the accused would mean his detention in the Borstal School at Dharwar for a period of at least one year on each of the charges.

This, in his opinion, far from tending to diminish the bitterness between the accused and his wife, would tend to aggravate it, and if there was any chance of the

Among the grounds of enhancement it was stated that looking to the seriousness of the offence, this was a case in which a deterrent sentence was called for.

The accused's advocate in the lower court had referred to a possible reconciliation between the couple. But this, it was urged, was merely a device for obtaining a lenient sentence. The reasons given by the magistrate for a nominal sentence were not adequate.

Their lordship granted a rule.

Diwan Bahadur Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared in support of the application.

couple living together again it would recede so far back as not to materialise.

In the interest of a possible reconciliation, therefore, the magistrate awarded him a lenient sentence as above.

To have this sentence enhanced, the Government made the present application to the High Court.

BHUSAVAL PASIS' APPEAL TO GOVERNOR

BHUSAVAL, May 11.

A large gathering of Bhusaval Pasis assembled in the gaily illuminated grounds of the Indian Railway Institute on the evening of the 8th instant to express their joy, and good wishes to Their Majesties the King and Queen on the Silver Jubilee of their accession to the throne, and its gratitude for all the benefits received by them during their reign.

Besides all the members of the Pasi community which is numerically not a large one here, many guests of note were present on the occasion.

Mr. Edward De Menezes was elected President.

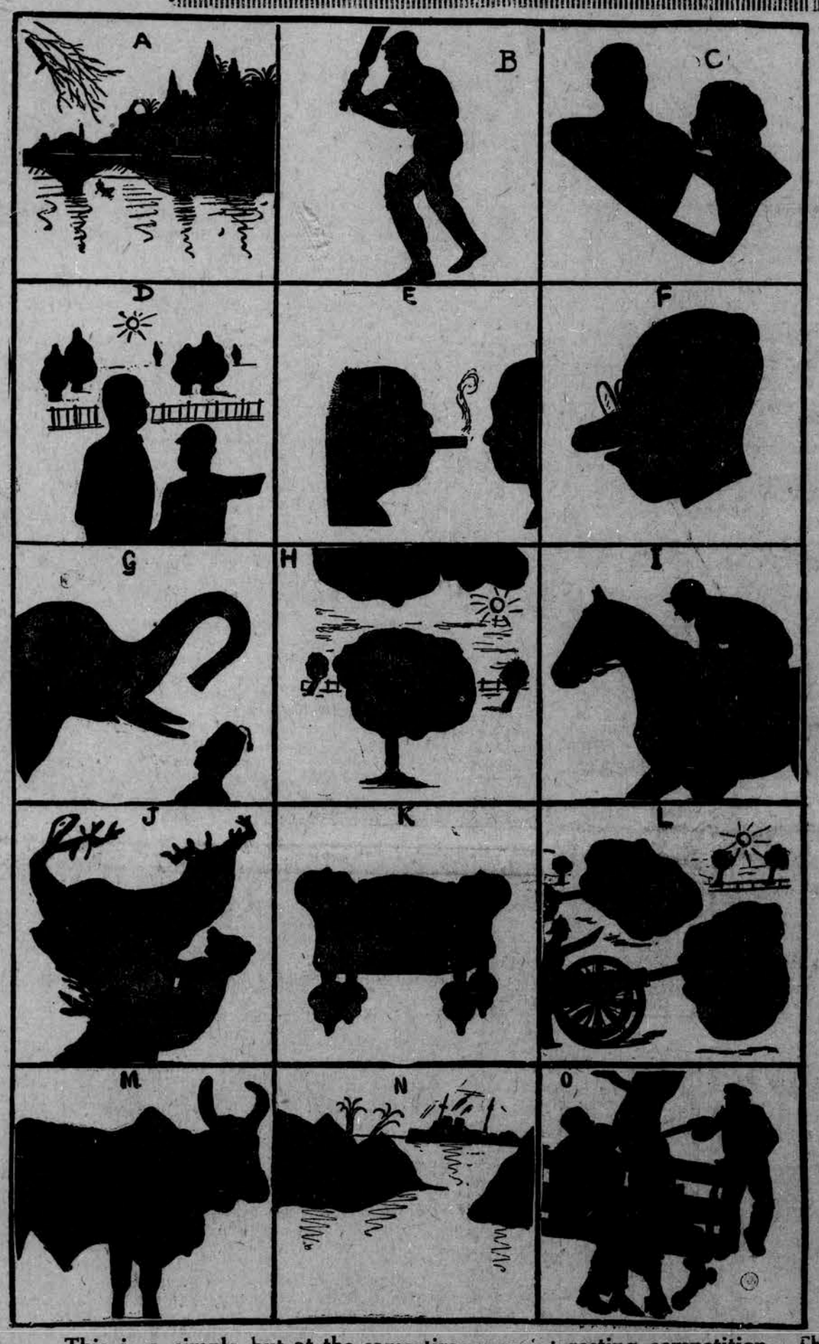
The meeting then resolved that the following telegram be sent to the Viceroy, copy to the Collector and District Magistrate East Khandesh and His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:

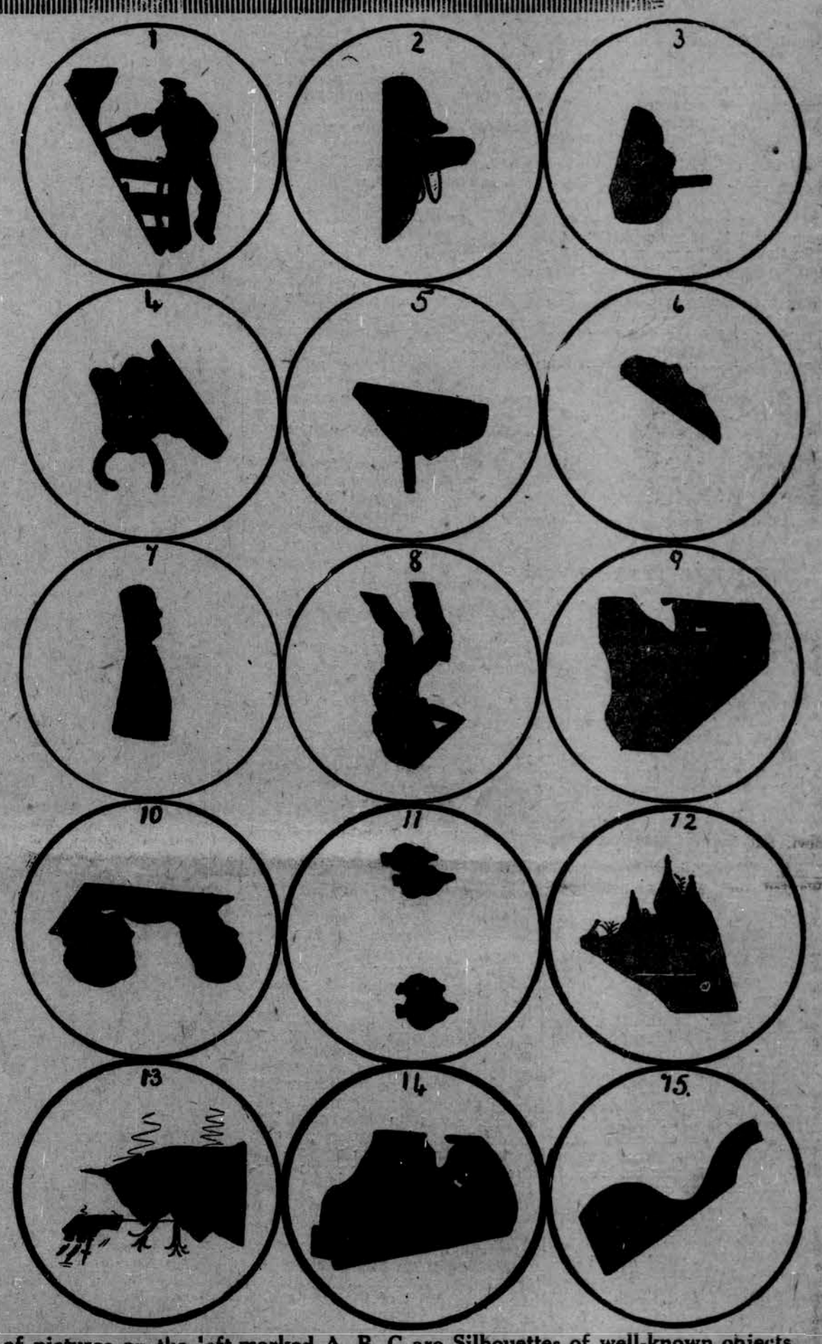
"We members of Bhusaval Pasi community assembled here today beg you to convey to His Majesty the King Emperor our deep and heartfelt joy at his having lived to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of his reign and our sincerest thanks for all the benefits the members of our community all over India have received during it and our earnest prayers for a continuation of the same in peace, plenty and prosperity.

"That it is the custom in India for all reigning sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs and rulers to celebrate their marriage or birth of and heir apparent to the Gadi (throne), etc. by the lavish distribution largesse, amnesty to prisoners, public feating, sports, etc., we the members of the Pasi community of Bhusaval do also beg, that the order of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council published in the Government Gazette declaring us as members of a Criminal Tribe be rescinded as early as possible as it entails undeserved and untold hardships on us, as a Silver Jubilee gift to us."

SILHOUETTE Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200





This is a simple but at the same time very interesting competition. The series of pictures on the left marked A, B, C are Silhouettes of well-known objects. The series of pictures on the right numbered 1, 2, 3 are parts cut from the Silhouettes but they are not necessarily shown in the same position as the original. For instance the Silhouette marked "M" on the left is that of an Ox whose head is shown upside down in picture No. 4. You have, therefore, to insert No. 4 against "M" in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 5th, 12th and 19th May, 1935.
Closing Date 22nd May, 1935.

Jap. Capitalists Oppose Reduction Of Working Hours

Committee Decides On Attitude To Be Adopted At World Labour Parley

Members of the Japanese delegation representing the capitalist interests will flatly reject the proposed international agreement for the reduction of working hours at the forthcoming 19th annual International Labour Conference at Geneva, it was decided by the All-Japan Federation of Industrial Organizations at its standing committee meeting held last month at the Industrial Club, Marunouch, (says the "Japan Times".

The committee of the Federation arrived at decisions on the outstanding questions proposed by the preparatiCn committee of the International Labour Conference as follows:

1. The Japanese capitalists do not consider it necessary to conclude particular agreements with regard to the questions involving the restoration of rights which are about to be acquired or have already been acquired by workers emigrating from a country to another, in accordance with the provisions of policies for illness, old age, widow and orphanage insurances:

UNDERGROUND WOMEN WORKERS

2. The Japanese capitalists will approve conditionally the proposed plan for an improvement of working conditions of female underground workers at all mines of the world:

3. The Japanese capitalists do not regard it urgent to set up institutions for protection and relief to unemployed minor workers:

4. The Japanese capitalists consider it necessary to conclude some agreements with regard to conditions of recruiting workers in colonies or other territories where labour conditions similar to those in colonies exist:

5 The Japanese capitalists are opposed to the proposal for the payments of wages to workers on holidays for such an arrangement does not suit the conditions in Japan.

6. The Japanese capitalists are opposed to the proposal for the reduction of working hours for the purpose of relieving unemployment conditions, for it would be practically impossible in Japan to obtain expected results from such arrangemnts.

The Japanese capitalist representatives headed by Mr. Fukuo Watanabe, president of the Watanabt Iron Works of Fukuoka, were expected to leave for Europe aboard the "Kajima Maru" of the N. Y. K., sailing from Kobe on April 18.

FACTORIES MUST ACCEPT FIXED PRICES

B. P. Rubber Shoes Manufacturers Form Association

Mr. Dawood Hajee Nassur writes:—

A meeting of the representatives of all the Canvas and Rubber Shoes Manufacturers of Bombay Presidency was held on Friday last at the office of Messrs. Curmally Janmahomed at Khoja Mohalla.

A resolution was unanimously carried that an association be formed and styled as the "Bombay Presidency Rubber Shoes Manufacturing Association." Rules and regulations were also passed and it was agreed between every member present that the goods will be sold by every factory only at the prices fixed by the Association.

The Bharat Rubber Works the Universal Rubber Works, the Standard Rubber Works and the Hindustan Rubber Works of the Bombay Presidency became members of the said Association.

OFFICE-BEARERS

The following office-bearers were elected: Mr Dawoodbhoy Hajee Nassur (The Hindustan Rubber Works), President; Mr. Bachoobhoy Curmally Janmahomed (The Bharat Rubber Works), vice-President; Mr. Yahyabhoy Abdulhusein (The Universal Rubber Works) Secretary and Treasurer.

WORLD TRADE RETURNS

League Of Nation's Statistics

The April number of the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations gives, in addition to the recurrent tables, information concerning the value of world trade and trade by countries 1929-34, trade balances world gold reserves and merchant marine.

EXPORT DURING 1934

The calculation of the value of world trade in 1934, based on provisional figures for the great majority of statistical areas, gives slightly more favourable results than the estimates based on returns from 75 countries given each month. Word exports, according to this wider-based estimate, were about 3 per cent lower n 1934 than in 1933. The exports from South and North America and Asia were slightly higher; European exports were lower by 5 per cent and these of Africa by 10 per cent.

The estimated gold value of world trade in February 1935 showed the normal seasonal decrease—February is a short month and reached the lowest point yet touched 31.4 per cent of the average for 1929. Compared with Ferbuary 1934 however the decrease is only about 1.5 per cent.

European imports in February 1935 were down about 7 per cent as compared with February 1934; North American imports increased 17 per cent; those of Asia 11 per cent and Oceania 7 per cent. Exports from Oceania, however, decreased by 23 per cent.—A P.

Far Eastern News Service

Tourists Will See Only Best In Japan

HOTEL ASSOCIATION WILL COACH GUIDES NOT TO SHOW PLACES WHICH "SHOULD NOT BE SEEN"

KUALA LUMPUR.
(By Air Mail.)

Escape From Crocodile

Mr. Ward Wing, the American producer, making "Rimau"! Rimau!" in Singapore, had a narrow escape from serious injury last week while attempting to put a crocodile into a river for the purpose of a "shot."

The crocodile's snout was tied with wire for precaution and while the claws were being untied, Mr. Wing slipped and fell to the ground. The crocodile whirled round and its snout struck him with full force on the right leg. Mr. Wing hurriedly got up and lassoed the crocodile which was retied and returned to the Ponggol Zoo from where it came. "Shooting" for the day concluded as Mr. Wing's leg was numbed.

"It was lucky for me that the mouth was wired," said Mr. Wing. "We are going to 'shoot' the scene again to-morrow morning but this time I will be more careful."

In the crocodile scene, the Malay heroine is washing in the river when she sees the reptile swimming towards her and screams and the Malay hero jumps into the river and fights and kills the crocodile.

Mr. Wing received a bruise on the right leg.

* * * *

Ancient Trade Route

Dr. H. G. Quaritch Wales, Field Director of the Gaekwar of Baroda's Greater India Research Expedition, has forwarded from Takuapa, in Western Siam, a first report to the Committee, under the chairmanship of Sir Francis Younghusband, which has charge of the arrangements on behalf of the Royal Asiatic Society, the India Society, and the School of Oriental Studies. The expedition is concentrating on the investigation of the ancient trade-route from India to the Far East.

THE ANCIENT ROUTE.

The route crossed peninsular Siam at the only latitude which provided sheltered anchorages on both the coasts, which were at the same time connected by what were formerly deep rivers running from the narrow watershed, and thus affording an almost unbroken waterway across the peninsula. The ancient route begins at Takuapa (or Taikala), which is believed to be the site of the ancient mart of Takola mentioned in the second century by the Alexandrine geographer Ptolemy.

"PLAIN OF MONUMENTS."

The supposed site of the ancient port is at present an open sandy space, locally known as the "Plain of Monuments," on an island near the mouth of the Takuapa River, which enters the top of the Gulf of Martaban to the east of the mouth of the much larger Sittang River. Here three mounds were excavated, with the result that the foundation of an extensive early Indian temple were brought to light. Besides smaller brick structures, the remains consisted of a spacious brick platform and a paved approach with massive brick balustrades. Pottery and beads were found, and these will afford material for comparative study.

* * * *

Franco-Jap Company

The Manchukuo Imperial Palace will be constructed by a Franco-Japanese joint concern, according to information from Dairen. Negotiations between Brossart et Maupin, a French concern, and the Oriental Civil Engineering Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the South Manchuria Railway Company, for organizing a Franco-Japanese joint concern to conduct civil engineering works in Manchukuo, have been successfully concluded; and as a result the Far Eastern Public Works Company, Ltd., will be organized with a capital of 100,000 yen. The new Company's president will be a Japanese; and vice-president the representative of Messrs. Brossart et Maupin. The new concern will construct the Foreign Office building for Manchukuo, after which it will construct the Manchukuo Imperial Palace.

* * * *

Goal Term For Marquis Li

Marquis W. H. Li, former manager of the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, was sentenced to fourteen months' imprisonment by the Kiangsu High Court recently. In addition, he was ordered to pay Tls. 750,000.

Marquis Li was first sentenced to three years and six months on charges of malfeasance in office, and the signing of an allegedly illegal loan agreement with the China Realty Company for a sum of Tls. 30,000,000. It was also alleged that the first instalment of Tls. 750,000 paid by the China Realty Company had been misappropriated. Marquis Li denied the charges, saying that the document was signed with the approval of Mr. Chen Fu-mo, then Vice-Minister of Communications.

* * * *

New Cotton Seeds For Siam

Mr. James M. Baker, the American Minister at Bangkok, has presented to Phya Phojakara of the Department of Agriculture, several different varieties of Coker's pedigreed American cotton seed for the purpose of experimenting in growing cotton in Siam. The results will be watched very closely by all who are interested in the production of cotton as a money crop for Siam.

The American Minister has grown a small quantity of cotton on the Legation compound and Phojakara, after examining it, has pronounced the staple as good for manufacturing purposes, provided a sufficient quantity of it can be grown annually.

* * * *

German Woman's Decision

Chinese papers devote considerable attention to the story of a German woman who has recently arrived in Peiping with the expressed intention of entering a Buddhist convent as a nun.

The woman, whose name is given as Maria, came to Peiping from Shanghai. She said she went to Shanghai from Germany with her father at the age of 13. After completing her education, Maria married a young German resident of Shanghai, and they lived happily together for several years, but three years ago her husband died. Since his death her life has been lonely and difficult, and she suffered so much from the circumstances that at last she decided to become a Buddhist nun.

She has completed all arrangements and intends to live the rest of her life in the calm serenity of a Buddhist convent in the neighbourhood of Peiping.

* * * *

To Be Shown Only Best

Under the auspices of the Japan Hotel Association, 150 men and women recently took examination as tourist guides. The Association is organizing entirely new squads of guides who "will not escort foreigners to places they should not see." The organization will issue instruction to its guides to specialize in having visitors view museums, scenic spots and art galleries particularly. The guides will, in the future, refrain from showing newcomers to the city its so-called picturesque night life.

The movement is in line with a general policy which has been adopted throughout many nations in Europe in recent years. Heretofore, visitors were left largely to themselves or to the whims of guides who flourished upon taking the tourists to remote spots where every little scenic or cultural atmosphere was to be had. The Japan Hotel Association is said to have the complete support of the Government in its new undertaking.

* * * *

Oil Well Ablaze

Fed by a daily gas discharge, estimated by attendants at 100,000,000 square feet, the fire at the No. 32 Well of the Kinsui Oil Field of the Nippon Petroleum Co. (Formosa) which started on April 11 was raging for about a week.

A pillar of flame, varying from 80 to 100 feet in height, depending upon the time of the day, topped by a plume of dense black smoke, made the scene of the disaster visible for miles around, both at night and during the day. All machinery and structures in the vicinity have been consumed by the fire which is believed by the company officials to have caused damage estimated at Y.1,000,000.

A sudden gas gusher, ignited by an electrical short-circuit, was blamed by company officials for the fire, which took more than a week to bring under control.

* * * *

Malay's Gift For Defence

"That, in thanksgiving, for the blessings of His Majesty's reign and in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee, this Council approves a grant of £500,000 as a gift from His Highness the Sultan and the State of Johore to the Imperial Government for the purpose of accelerating the completion of the defences of Singapore" was the text of a resolution passed at an emergency meeting of the State Council, Johore, on May 2.

Moving the resolution H. H. Tungku Mahkota said: "My Royal father has now reigned for forty years and during his reign the financial position of the State has improved to a degree which gives him great satisfaction and pride.

JUBILEE GIFT.

"In order to show his affection for His Gracious Majesty King George V., under whose protection this prosperity has been attained, his pleasure at having lived to see His Majesty's Silver Jubilee and his satisfaction at the prosperous condition of this, his State, His Highness the Sultan desires to make a gift to the Imperial Government in thanksgiving for the blessings of His Majesty's reign and in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee.

"As to the amount of the gift, His Highness desires that it should be of such magnitude as will cause the name of Johore to resound throughout the British Dominions and countries under British protection, and be of material assistance to the Imperial Government.

"The purpose of which the gift is to be offered is one of paramount importance to the whole Empire and of special importance to the protected State of Johore, the acceleration of the completion of the defences of Singapore."

H. H. Ungku Aziz, the Hon'ble Mentri Besar, seconded the resolution.

VISIBLY MOVED.

The Hon. Sir David Galloway was visibly moved when he spoke of the happy relations which existed between the Royalty of Great Britain and that of Johore. He said: "I would like to associate myself heartily with the motion before the House—not from its political or financial side—but from that of the very long and close friendship between the Royalty of Great Britain and that of Johore.

The Hon. Mr. M. C. Hay, the Acting General Adviser, said that he was extremely pleased when he first heard of the intention of His Highness the Sultan to make this gift and he was proud to be a member of the Council passing that resolution.

"I have been informed," said Mr. Hay, "by His Excellency the Governor that the Imperial Government has decided to accept this gift. I am confident that this gift will make the name of Johore resound throughout the world."

KING DELIGHTED.

His Majesty has telegraphed to H. H. the Sultan of Johore expressing his delight to hear of the generous help His Highness and the State Council are giving towards the cost of completing the defences of Singapore and expressing pleasure at the munificent gift which commemorates the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession.

The Colonial Office has also telegraphed expressing the Government's warmest appreciation and stating that the very generous gift is gratefully accepted.

King George and Queen Mary, cheered by immense crowds, drove in procession from St. Paul's Cathedral on their return to Buckingham Palace after the Thanksgiving Service. Their Majesties arriving at Buckingham Palace on their return from St. Paul's.

The King and Queen attended the Thanksgiving Service in St. Paul's Cathedral, held on May 6. Their Majesties standing in front of their thrones in the Cathedral. Behind are the Prince of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, little Princess Margaret Rose and other members of the Royal Family.

ALL SMILES: Their Majesties acknowledging the cheers of the crowds from the balcony of the Palace. The little girl at the King's side is the Princess Margaret Rose.

SWEETS DISTRIBUTED TO MULUND CHILDREN

(From A Correspondent.)
MULUND, May 11.

Friday evening, Mulund enthusiastically celebrated their Majesties' Silver Jubilee. The grounds of Shrimati Ratanbai Gujrathi-Marathi School were tastefully decorated with buntings and flags.

Mr. H. T. Sorley the Collector of Bombay Suburban District, presided and distributed sweetmeats, Mewa, slates, handkerchiefs, etc., to about 400 children. Earlier a procession of school children accompanied with a band paraded through the principal streets of Mulund, Thakur, the Chairman of the Mulund Notified Area Committee.

A programme of Indian games was gone through and medals were given away by Mr. Sorley to the winners.

The Collector expressed pleasure at the enthusiasm of the people present and thanked the Chairman and the members of the Mulund Silver Jubilee Committee for organising the celebrations.

BATSMEN SHOW ENTERPRISE

Gregory Defies South African Bowlers For 2 Hrs. 40 Mins.

LONDON, May 13.

The following are the closing scores of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:

Middlesex vs. Worcestershire at Lords:—Middlesex won by 4 wickets. Worcester 114 and 148 (Jackson 4 for 55). Middlesex 161 and 100 for 6.

Leicestershire vs. Sussex at Leicester:—Leicester won by an innings and 80 runs. Sussex 66 and 74 (Smith 4 for 51, Geary 6 for 16) Leicester 190.

Hampshire vs. Kent. Hampshire 424 and 82 for 3 (Moore 57 not out), Kent 479 (Fagg 122, Woolley 74, Levett 76, Wright 80).

Nottinghamshire vs. Gloucestershire. Notts 250 and 103 for 6. Gloucester 283 Neale 78 Page 60, Voce 5 for 83).

Oxford University vs. Lancashire. Lancashire 196 for 7 declared. Oxford 239 (Mitchell Innes 102) and following on 78 for 4.

Derbyshire vs. Yorkshire. Derby 382 and 156 for 3 (Alderman 93 not out). Yorkshire 328 (Mitchell 50, Sutcliffe 91, Wood 84, Smailes 52).

Somerset vs. Northamptonshire. Northants 171 and 194 for 4 (Timms 72 not out). Somerset 285 (Jee 59, Case 60, Clark 4 for 58).

Surrey vs. South Africans. South Africans 357 and 178 for 2 (Siedle 88 not out). Surrey 266 (Gregory 48, Fishlock 82).

WOOLLEY IN FORM

Woolley played a very bright innings and took 86 minutes to make his 74, which included one 6 and eleven 4's.

Fagg gave a display of splendid driving varied by a few cuts and pulls. He stayed at the wicket for 3½ hours and hit seventeen boundaries.

The veteran Geaty again helped to humiliate Sussex. He kept an immaculate length, his analysis being 14.5—4—16—6.

Larwood was bowling halfpace and was not troublesome.

Voce was nipping up slightly and one of his balls struck Page on the chest. Sutcliffe was not in his best form, his 91 taking him 3 hours, 10 minutes during which he hit nine 4's.

Gregory batted stolidly against the Springboks for 2 hours 40 minutes. Fishlock played enterprising cricket scoring all round the wicket at slightly over a run a minute. He hit eleven boundaries.

Mitchell-Innes was at the crease for 2¼ hours, reaching the boundary thirteen times.

CHOLERA MENACE IN LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, May 13.

The official version in connection with the scavengers strike issued by the Fire and Conservancy Office says that Acharjar and Sharma instigated sweepers to strike work and forced their way into the Conservancy Office by pushing jamadars and slapping Mohammed Beg, jamadar, which caused profuse bleeding.

After this fight ensued resulting in injuries to jamadars. A fire broke out accidentally but it was extinguished by the Municipal Staff.

If effective steps are not taken there is a likelihood of the outbreak of cholera epidemic and cerebro-spinal fever because there has been recently much dislocation of daily work.—A. P.

WOMAN FILMS MECCA SHERIF

Hidden Lens In Brooch Takes Over 15,000 Feet

A woman, veiled from head to foot took a film of the recent sensational attempt on the life of King Ibn Saud at Mecca, when three would-be assassins armed with daggers were shot down by the King's bodyguard near the sacred Kaaba.

This, says Reuter, has just been revealed by local newspaper reports of the activities of a certain Madame Valentine Dahaby, the wife of a Moslem, who has spent some years in making forbidden pictures of the Holy City of Islam.

STRINGENT RESTRICTIONS.

Mecca is jealously guarded by the Wahabis, the Arabian Puritans over whom King Ibn Saud holds sway, from any act of sacrilege. They follow the letter of the Koran. Only Moslems may enter the city. No kind of record, no souvenir may be taken away. No photographic apparatus is allowed.

The punishment for any contravention of these sacred rules is death. Three people who tried in recent years to take a film of scenes in Mecca are said to have been executed.

But Madame Dahaby is said to have succeeded in getting away with some 15,000 feet of film after years of furtive cinema-photography.

Like all women who enter Mecca, she had to go about in the voluminous garments and heavy veils that conceal her face and form from the eyes of men. In her case they also concealed her film camera. As she moved about among the sacred places of the Holy City she was able to take motion pictures of unique interest.

FILMS ATTACK ON IBN SAUD.

She was actually only a few feet away from King Ibn Saud when, accompanied by his son, the Crown Prince Emir Saud, he was walking round the Kaaba, the holiest relic of Islam, just over a month ago. Her camera recorded the sudden rush of three Arabs from Yemen, brandishing their daggers, who hurled themselves on the King. It recorded, too, the valiant action of the Emir Saud, who threw himself before his father and intercepted the knife thrust of the first assailant.

HOW IT WAS DONE.

Finally the camera recorded the scene of the men's death, shot down by the Royal bodyguard. No one during these dramatic moments, imagined that the large brooch in the woman's bodice concealed the lens of a film camera.

Already, it is reported, tempting offers have reached Madame Dahaby from foreign film concerns for her remarkable film. But now she is said to have scruples about how it will be displayed. She cannot bear the thought, for instance, of people smoking while pictures of the Kaaba are put on the screen, or while King Ibn Saud is shown upon his knees in prayer. —"Sunday Times."

CELEBRATIONS AT GHATKOPAR

(From A Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, May 11.

The Silver Jubilee celebration at Ghatkopar commenced on May 6, at Ramji Asar Vidyalaya, which was gaily decorated. Boys and girls numbering about 2,000 with other poor folks from the neighbouring villages had assembled for the function.

The function began with garlanding a big photo of the King and Queen by the Vice-Chairman and then prayers were offered for Their Majesties' long life, health and continued happiness.

A short speech was delivered by Mr. Vadilal C. Chokshi, the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, mentioning the completion of 25 years of Their Majesties' benencent rule and expressing the feeling of deep and abiding loyalty to the throne.

Boys and girls were then given sweets, exercise books, pencils and handkerchiefs together with a picture in colours of the King.

ALMS TO POOR

After an interval of about two hours the work of distributing clothes and grain to the poor was taken up at about 3 p m and frocks to males with about four seers of rice. At this the poor rejoiced and went showering blessings to the workers and members of the Committee.

The vice-Chairman Mr Vadilal C Chokshi was able to carry out the whole celebration programme.

CONTRIBUTION.

The donations to the Jubilee funds were chiefly contributed by the Gujaratis, which amounts to Rs. 1,328-12-0 and out of which the amount of Rs. 862-12-0 was for local celebrations and the remaining balance of Rs 466 was sent to the Central Fund.

Alleged Abortion

Police Submit Final Report For Magistrate's Decision

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The alleged Abortion Case which has caused a great sensation both among the public and the members of the Medical profession reached an interesting stage on Tuesday.

In a crowded Court room and before an imposing array of leading counsel, briefed for the defence, Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, resumed the further hearing of the case in which Dr. Barjor J. Kotwal and Mr. P. M. Mistry are charged with having caused the death of Mrs. Jerbai P. Anklesaria by performing an illegal operation upon her with intent to cause miscarriage.

The Police Prosecutor stated that he had received instructions to submit the final report of the investigating Officer, Inspector Y. S. Sawant, of the Lamington Road Police Station.

The Officer then stepped into the witness-box and handed to the Magistrate his report and the papers in the case.

The Magistrate after perusing the papers said that he would pass orders on the report later.

Mr. B. J. Dhondy, defending the first accused, stated that he appeared along with Mr. C. N. Kanuga and asked whether the application of the police was to withdraw the case under Section 494.

Magistrate: No, the application at present is for orders on the report submitted to me. I shall give an opportunity to all the defence Counsel to state their case before I pass orders.

The case was then adjourned to May 20 when the Magistrate will pass orders on the report submitted to him.

Mr. H. B. Spencer appeared for the Crown, Mr. Jal Cooper for the relatives of the deceased.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, with Mr. B. J. Dhondy; Mr. Daruwala defended the first accused. Mr. N. N. Saher with Mr. S. N. Mehta for the second accused.

LABOUR LEADER BAILED OUT

Kulkarni Undertakes Not To Participate In Public Meetings

Bombay, Tuesday.

Mr. Bhayyaji Kulkarni, the Labour leader who was arrested on a charge of sedition was released on bail to-day.

Mr R D Godambe appearing on his behalf renewed the bail application before Sir H P Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court.

The Magistrate ordered that he should be released on furnishing a bail of Rs 3,000 with one surety. He was asked to deposit Rs 500 in Court.

Mr Kulkarni undertook not to deliver any speeches or participate in meetings pending trial.

The case was posted to May 16.

YOUTH'S DEATH MYSTERY

Found Unconscious On Road, But Dies In Hospital Soon After Admission

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Tukaram Ganoo (20 years) a resident of Parel, was found lying unconscious on Monday evening at Mulji Jetha Market. A Police Constable removed him to the G T Hospital but he died soon after admission.

The cause of death has not yet been revealed.

Shripati Krishna, a townsman of the deceased in giving evidence at the inquest to-day, stated that on Monday evening while he was in the Mulji Jetha Market he heard cries to the effect that a man was dying. He later identified him.

Pending the Chemical Analyser's report, the inquiry into his death was adjourned to May 25.

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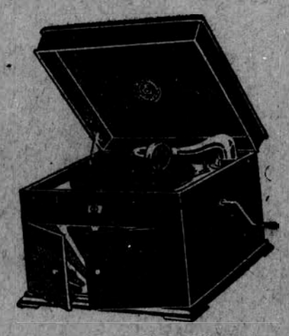

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

FOUR ARRESTED IN GRAIN SHOP

Maharbouri Police Seize Sutta Chits And Coins In Khetwadi Road Raid

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Four persons were arrested in a grain shop when the Maharbourie Police executed a warrant under the Gaming Act on Monday night.

In applying for the extension of the bail granted to (1) Shieji Arjan, (2) Malsey Bechar, (3) Heya Deosey and (4) Bachu Hassey to-day before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court, the police stated that they seized several satta chits and marked coins in the shop which was situated at Khetwadi Main Road, where the accused were arrested.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for a fortnight to enable the police to complete their inquiries

GHATKOPAR HINDU SABHA'S NEW BOARD

The annual meeting of the General Board of the Ghatkopar Hindu Sabha was held on Sunday last in the Vyayamshala Hall. Sjt. Harilal Ramji presided.

Sjt. Ratilal Bechardas, Secretary of the institute presenting the annual report acquainted the General Board with the various activities of the Sabha during the last year. The accounts were presented by Sjt. Vrajlal Vanmalidas Thakker and were passed unanimously by the General Board. Lastly the new managing board was elected as under:—

Revashankar Tulsidas Adhikari, President; Amritlal Laxmichand Khokhani, Chandulal Manilal Desai, Chimanlal Popatlal Shah, Vaghji Laxmidas and Velji Shivji, Vice-Presidents; Vrijlal Vanmalidas Thakker and Ratilal Dipchand Shah, Treasurers; Ratilal Becharbdas and Hiralal R. Adhikari, Secretaries; Bachubhai K. Vaishnav; Jayantibhai K. Vaishnav; Jashvantrai G. Mehta; Fulchandbhai Amarchand; Narandas G. Lakhpatwalla; Chandulal V. Patdiker; Harilal Ramji; Natvarlal Ratilal; Dwarkadas Harilal; Jagjivan Dayal; Vallabhdas R. Banatwala; Haridas Mulji; Vithaldas Jeram; Kanjibhai Dhruv and Vrijlal B. Adhikari.

GROCER LOCKS THIEF IN ROOM

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A shop-keeper who locked up his grocery shop and slept on the pavement of the road was surprised to find the padlock removed from the latch when he woke up at 3 a.m. this morning.

Suspecting that someone may be inside the shop he bolted the door from outside and raised an alarm.

A constable of the Maharbouri Police Station on patrol duty came on the scene and opened the door. Rajaram Ajodhya was it is alleged, found inside.

On Tuesday the accused was produced before Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum and charged with house-breaking with intent to commit theft.

The Magistrate remanded the accused in police custody for a fortnight pending further inquiries.

19 Persons Arrested In Abdul Rehman Street Raid Convicted

Bombay, Tuesday.

Sarabhai Chunilal and eighteen others were convicted to-day, by Sir H. P. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on a charge of conducting a common gaming house in Abdul Rehman Street under the name of the Bombay Music and Critique Club.

The Club was raided on March 1, last and 19 persons in all were arrested and dice and other articles of gaming were seized.

Sarabhai Chunilal who had two previous convictions was sentenced to 2 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 in default to rigorous imprisonment for six weeks.

Vallabh Durlabh who was twice convicted previously, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one month.

Keshavji Manji and Mohan Arjun were each fined Rs. 100

Bachu Umarsey was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50 and Hasan Khan Islamkhan a servant in the Club was fined Rs. 10.

Thirteen others who were charged with being found in a common gaming house were ordered to pay fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 on a previous occasion.

FOUR SEAMEN FINED Rs. 50

Two Acquitted Of Charge Of Causing Hurt

Bombay, Tuesday.

The agitation of the National Seamen's Union, Bombay resulting in the recommendation by the Whitley Commission to the effect that the institution of shipping brokers be abolished, was cited by the defence as a cause for enmity when Abdulla Bawa and 5 other Malabari seamen were charged with causing hurt to Jehanbux Chichgar and his brother Ferozesha Chichgar of Messrs Chichgar & Co Shipping Brokers in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Delivering judgment to-day the Chief Presidency Magistrate, convicted four of the accused of forming unlawful assembly and causing hurt to complainants. They were sentenced to one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs 50 and were further bound over for a year in a sum of Rs 100. The other two were acquitted.

The prosecution story was that Messrs. Chichgar & Co., were formerly supplying seamen and crew to the various shipping companies, and they stopped the business after the amendment of the Seamen's Act.

On January 21 last, a number of seamen including the six accused gathered at the firm of Chichgar & Co., and, it was alleged, they started to create a row under the impression that the unemployment among seamen was due to the action of the firm in stopping that business. Mr. Ferozsha Chichgar, thereupon, explained to the party that the firm were in no way responsible for their unemployment, and he took them to the Shipping Master.

It was alleged, the party returned from the Shipping Master's Office and caused rioting in which the two Chichgar brothers received slight injuries.

ALLEGED ENMITY

In the course of the defence contention, it was argued that the prosecution was due to enmity. It was pointed out by the defence counsel that the accused were prominest members of the National Seamen's Union of which Mr. Md. Ibrahim Sarang Malabari was the Secretary and the Union had been agitating against the institution of shipping brokers. As a result of this agitation, the Whitley commission laid down in their recommendations that the institution of shipping brokers be done away with. It was further recommended that the licences to the brokers should not to be renewed henceforth.

It was further contended that all witnesses in the case, except Capt. Flynn, the Shipping Master, were employees under complainants.

JUDGMENT

In the course of the judgment the Magistrate held that the presence of the accused at the Shipping Master's Office at the time time of the incident was not denied. The complainants received injuries, which was a fact by itself. On the evidence he held the four accused were guilty and sentenced them as above.

Mr. W. K. Mankar conducted the prosecution. The complainants were represented by Mr. B. H. Darabshaw.

Mr. Mirza Aftar Hussain defended the accused.

MADRAS AGENCY AREA CONFERENCE

(From A Correspondent.)

RAYAGADA, (By Mail.)

The Joint Secretary of the Reception Committee, the Madras Agency Conference writes:—

The Madras Agency Area Conference will be held at Parvatipur, under the presidentship of Mr. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu on May 25.

Mr. V. V. Giri will open the Conference. The hoisting of the National Flag will be performed by Mrs. Rukmini Lakshmipati. And Mr. G. Seetarama Sastry will open the exhibition.

Condolence For Sir Charles Kendall

MORADABAD, May 13.

A joint meeting of the members of the Moradabad bench and the bar held to-day passed a resolution of condolence at the tragic death of Sir Charles Kendall, Justice of the Allahabad High Court.

A similar resolution was passed by the Mukhtar Association. The Courts were closed on Saturday as a mark of respect to Sir Charles Kendall.—A. P.

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Hawker Tells Story Of Impersonation At Election

Judge Grants Protection To Witness In Hearing Of Municipal Election Petition

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

At the resumed hearing of the election-petition filed by Kanji Udeshi before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, on Tuesday, Mr. H. R. Pardiwalla, Bar-at-Law, counsel for the petitioner, stated that he was going to call two or three witnesses who, as agents to certain candidates, had themselves taken part in the irregularities mentioned in the petition.

He asked the Court to give the witnesses protection.

The Court:—Let them ask for it.

In his petition, the petitioner prayed that in view of the alleged irregularities practised at the election to the Municipal Corporation from the Mandvi Ward, the election should be declared null and void and set aside.

Hussein Nazir Ali, a hawker in fruits and living at Kandi Mohalla then stated that he was working as an agent for one of the candidates at the last Municipal election from the Mandvi Ward. When asked about the happenings at the polling station, witness said: I am going to give evidence if I get protection from the Court.

Court: I give you protection as regards what you did yourself on that day.

Paid For Impersonation

Examined by Mr. Pardiwalla, witness stated that he worked for one of the candidates both inside and outside the polling enclosure. He was supplied with the candidates badge but he had not with him the municipal badge. There were many persons like him working inside the enclosure without any municipal badges.

Nobody prevented him from going into the polling enclosure and he had gone and come out of the enclosure as many as twenty-five times approximately.

Nazir Ali, further deposed that at about 2-30 p.m. on the election day an agent had come to him and had offered to pay him money if he undertook to practice impersonation.

Witness was to be given Rs. 3 for each impersonation. Nazir Ali accepted the offer and impersonated nearly 22 voters. He received Rs. 20 on that day and it was promised that he would get the balance the next day.

How It Was Done

Witness then narrated the method adopted by him in impersonating the different voters. Asked if he remembered any of the names of the voters whom he had impersonated. Nazir Ali said that he could remember two names, H. H. Kothawalla and Rajaballi Moti. Rajaballi was his cousin.

Court: Did not the ballot-clerks know that you were an agent?—No.

Mr. Pardiwalla: Did the ballot-clerk ask the name and address before issuing the ballot card?—They asked only the name.

Witness added that he signed the counterfoils of the ballot-cards in his own hand-writing and that if the counterfoils were presented before him he would be able to recognise his hand-writing.

Others In Ballot Room

Q: Were you alone there inside the ballot room when you cast the votes?—There were three or four persons in the room when I went to cast the votes.

Case is proceeding.

FATAL FALL FROM TRAM

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner to-day at the inquest on an unidentified Hindu male who fell down from a tram car on Sunday evening and sustained severe injuries with fatal result.

'ANNUAL' READING

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ALL OVER LOAN OF Rs. 10

Demand For Repayment Alleged To Be Cause Of Stabbing Affray

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A quarrel over the repayment of a loan of Rs. 10 is alleged to be the motive for the serious injuries inflicted on the nephew of the lender who was sent out to collect the money from one Issam on Monday night.

While the nephew of the lender was passing along Kharwa Gally at 7-30 p.m. last night, he was accosted by Issam, with whom there was one Mustak Amirkhan at the time. An altercation took place over the repayment of the loan and it is alleged Mustak stabbed the complainant in the back and also inflicted other wounds on his forearms.

The complainant was rescued by some pedestrians but the accused it is alleged was assaulted by them.

Subsequently the police removed both the complainant and the accused to the J. J. Hospital where they have been detained for treatment.

Discriminatory And Penal Tariffs

Interesting Debate In Commons Committee On India Bill

LONDON (By Mail).

In the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 30 on the committee stage of the Government of India Bill,

Mr. Bailey (C.—Manchester) continued his speech of the previous evening in support of a new clause to establish an advisory Indian tariff board to be appointed by the Governor-General in his discretion after consultation with the Secretary of State for the purpose of advising the Federal Government on all questions relating to Customs duties.

Mr. Bailey inquired where the Government now stood in regard to the fiscal convention, and whether after this bill came into force the Secretary of State would have power to disallow any fiscal measure which cut across our present Empire policy. Further, would the Act supersede all existing conventions, and would there be no safeguards other than those contained in this measure. They did not intend, he said, to press the amendment if they got an assurance from the Government that effective safeguards would be provided.

They did not desire a Tariff Board subordinate to the Secretary of State, but an impartial tribunal above the Secretary of State and in a supreme position. The Government would be making a great mistake if they did not make some concession to allay the fears of Lancashire, which had no faith in the clause as it stood.

Mr. Rhys Davies (Lab.—Westhoughton) said that all Lancashire did not agree with the views expressed by the hon. member. The proposal was a faint echo of the raging, tearing campaign which was opened in Lancashire against the bill. It overlooked the fact that Lord Derby came down on the side of the report of the Joint Select Committee, and Lord Derby represented Lancashire more clearly and effectively than the hon. members.

Mr. Chorlton (C.—Manchester): Does Lord Derby represent Lancashire?

Mr. Rhys Davies: I find hon. members using his name very effectively when they want to. (Laughter.) The only hope of favourable trade with India was with goodwill, and that goodwill would not be created by this proposal. While Lancashire complained of its loss of Indian trade it must be remembered that there had been firms in Lancashire who had stripped their mills of textile machinery and shipped them to India.

Mr. Remer (C.—Macclesfield): Can the hon. member name one single mill in the whole of Lancashire which has done that?

Mr. Rhys Davies: Capitalists in this country have found they can get a higher interest in India and have sunk capital there.

Mr. Remer: Can he name one single capitalist who has so invested his money?

Mr. Rhys Davies: Since 1914 we have exported £140,000,000 of machinery to India, of which the production in India is the direct result, and besides that there is the growth of Japanese trade.

Mr. Bailey: The hon. member has made a very serious charge against Lancashire millowners. He has changed his ground to another charge. Let him stick to one charge at a time.

Mr. Rhys Davies: The facts can be got. I will make another statement which can be vouched for, and that is that Lancashire manufacturers have sent their best operatives to eastern countries to teach the native workers. (Cries of "Why not?") I do not say there is anything wrong in it. I am not discussing the rights or wrongs, but while the manufacturers and capitalists of this country do these things they cannot at the same time expect Lancashire trade to remain what it was.

Mr. Crossley (C.—Oldham), interrupting, said those of our operatives who had gone to China and Japan were not sent over by Lancashire firms, but went out at the temptation of greater rewards. That was not the same thing.

Mr. Rhys Davies: There are many ways of sending people abroad. The Lancashire people knew well what was behind this motion and hon. members had for some time past been trying to persuade them against granting a greater degree of self-government to India.

"OUT OF PARTY POLITICS."

Sir H. Page Croft (C.—Bournemouth) maintained that the sole purpose of the new proposal was to promote inter-Imperial trade. All the promoters of the clause wanted was "a fair field and no favour." In this country we had found the best possible scheme of lifting tariff decisions out of party politics and it was desirable that the same method should be adopted in India.

What was wanted was preferential treatment for our goods in India so long as we extended the same consideration to the goods from India. Could any principle be more fair?

Lord Eustace Percy (C.—Hastings) said that ever since the difference with the American colonies it had generally been accepted that this Parliament could not pass an Act imposing taxation upon any of its dependencies. The Tariff Board proposed for India was certainly not the same as the Tariff Board we had here.

It had been stated by the present Finance Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council that the time had come when the whole of the Indian tariff ought to be revised from top to bottom. If that work were done by a board which must hear all the evidence of all the affected parties the proceedings would be protracted till the cows came home. The board in this country enabled the Government to pass its tariff through Parliament in a specially expeditious manner. Nine-tenths of the industries in India were industries seeking to establish themselves, and the establishment of a tariff for such industries was a matter for statesmanlike action not for economic theory. The bill and the instrument of instruction fully carried out the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on this matter that the Governor-General should have the special responsibility of deciding whether the intention of a particular proposal was political or economic.

"That is a proposition which a man of common sense in close touch with the situation can always decide," he added. "It is like the question whether a man is a gentleman or not; it is not provable in a court of law but is perfectly well known to everybody." (Laughter.)

Lancashire in this matter had to choose between a process of litigation in India under which it would be almost impossible for them to prove their case by any sort of rules of law or a procedure by which they relied upon the common sense in his discretion of the representative of the Secretary of State in India. "Of course the exercise of that common sense by the Governor-General," said Lord Eustace, "will be embarrassing, but the process of government in all countries is always embarrassing. No one who sits on the front benches here ever spends an hour in which he is not embarrassed. That is the business of governing."

Sir W. Brass (C.—Clitheroe) expressed disappointment at the statement made by the Under-Secretary for India the previous day, when he said the Government could not accept the amendment as it stood on the paper, leaving the impression that the Government might do something. There was no question that Lancashire desired goodwill with India, but they certainly desired the establishment of a new Indian tariff board. The small improvement in Lancashire's trade with India did not affect that question, and they were entitled to know what was going to happen in the future and whether they were to have a fair deal. There was no doubt that the decline in Lancashire's exports to India was due to a large extent to the increase of India's import duties on cotton goods from 3 to 25 per cent.

The Governor General was to have special powers to stop anything he considered penal against this country, but where was he going to stop and how was he going to find out what was penal in a particular increase in duties? There must be a board or something in India to advise him.

INDIA'S PRODUCTION.

Mr. Morgan Jones (Lab.—Caerphilly) was not sure that Lancashire members were taking the best way of assisting Lancashire trade. A tariff board was not the way to deal with this matter They had to remember that there had been a substantial increase in India's own production, and surely it would not be contended that that was not a good thing.

To account for the falling off of trade with India since pre-war days one had to remember the greatly increased production in India itself, the increased Japanese competition, and, more than either of these, the impoverishment of the Indian people which diminished their purchasing power. There was only one way by which Lancashire's trade with India could be increased and that was by ceasing that agitation which perpetually created bitterness and antagonism between the Indian people and ourselves The best medium for the creation of trade was goodwill.

Mr. Radford (C.—Manchester) said India's 25 per cent duty by no means represented the whole weight on our cotton exports to that country, as the specific duty per weight affecting the cheaper cloths such as shirtings amounted to 37 per cent. A shirting 37 inches wide and 38 yards long weighing 10lb. cost 11s. in Manchester—a figure which probably represented a loss—and in India the duty upon it amounted to 4s. 1d. One result of the specific duty on the cheaper cloths had been the export of textile machinery to India, wealthy Indians erecting their own mills. Consequently there had been an enormous increase in the productivity of the Indian mills, which had risen from 2,156,000,000 yards 20 years ago to 4,257,000,000 yards last year, compared with which the British and Japanese cotton textile imports into India were a mere fleabite. While that had benefited only the wealthy Indian millowners, and possibly some few thousands of native operatives—not very much, he imagined, having regard to the conditions and rates of pay, for there was no analogy in that respect between the two countries—it had not benefited the 350,000,000 of India's people, accustomed in the past to buy Lancashire's products. It was to be hoped that the Government would give them some reasonable assurance as to the safeguarding of British trade interests.

MANCHESTER CHAMBER CRITICISED.

Mr. Remer (C—Macclesfield) said he could never understand why successive Governments every time they wanted to know anything about the cotton industry always went to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, which was a body composed almost entirely of merchants whose sole object was to buy their goods in the cheapest market and who would readily go to Japan or any other place to buy cheap goods made by underpaid labour to enable them to make profits. If there was one thing in the speech of Major Attlee last night with which he agreed it was his reference to Capitalists of that type of the purely merchant class who were actuated solely by the idea of gaining a small margin of profit and had no interest in the employment of their own people.

Major Entwistle (C.Bolton) thought an impartial tariff advisory board to protect the trade of this country was desirable and not unfair to India.

Lieutenant Commander Astbury (C.—Salford) said that instead of Lancashire's being able to live on the goodwill of India it had been almost starved out of existence. The Government should make some gesture to Lancashire that they would afford it protection.

Mr. Lennox-Boyd (C.—Bedford) urged that while goodwill was present here and also among the masses of Indians it did not exist among those for whom this bill was framed.

Mr. Stones (C.—Farnworth) said he had hitherto voted with the Government throughout, but he would be obliged to go into the Lobby against them unless they made some concession on the principle of this proposal, for which there was widespread support in Lancashire.

Mr. Sutcliffe (C.—Royton) said support of a greater measure of self-government was the only way in which to benefit Lancashire rtade. There was, however, a danger that politics, which had played a large part in trade in India in the past, would again have an active influence and enact penal measures against our imports. A committee such as that proposed would be of valuable assistance to the Governor General in the exercise of his special responsibilities. The delay involved in the application of proposed tariffs would give time for due consideration and ensure helpful publicity. The Government, he urged, should give the principle of the clause careful consideration, and at least take action along the lines suggested.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Sir Thomas Inskip (C.—Attorney General) said that this was not a question whether there should be a tariff board or not since a tariff board already existed in India. He was not sure as some members seemed to be, that the existence of a tariff board meant that tariffs would be reduced. In fact those who had experience of such bodies were of opinion that they were usually excellent vehicles for increasing tariffs.

It was suggested that the proposed new tariff board, being appointed after consultation with the Secretary of State, would be more mindful of British interests than the present board. If anybody was able to propose a tribunal which would be strictly impartial between the two interests the Government would be willing to consider it. In fact the Government had always been ready to accept any proposal that would help the Lancashire cotton industry. (Laughter and cries of "No.")

Sir John Haslam, interrupting asked if the Attorney General were insinuating that the Secretary of State would consider only the interests of Lancashire. Surely he would consider the interests of India and Lancashire.

Sir T. Inskip: I did not insinuate that the Secretary of State would consider only the interests of Lancashire. I regard the attraction of this clause to those who support it as lying in the idea that the Secretary of State will be a better instrument for looking after Lancashire interests than the Governor General without consultation with the Secretary of State.

The clause had been taken almost direct from the Import Duties Act, 1932. In other words, it was a piece of paste and scissors. It had been lifted from an Act that dealt with conditions in this country, and they were trying to make it fit conditions which were very different in India.

When Parliament established a tariff board to consider a new tariff or an existing tariff for the United Kingdom the interest that should dominate it was the interest of the people of these islands. "But when you lift this proposal," said Sir Thomas, "and try to apply it to the conditions in India you are faced with the fact that you have two conflicting interests—the Indian interest and the British interest. It is no good taking a proposal for a tariff board for Great Britain and saying that because it is good for Great Britain it is good for India. This tariff board would have to consider the conflicting interests of two great countries, and immediately the question must arise, Are they to make an exact balance between those two interests?

"The moment a tribunal of this sort is set up they will have to face the question, 'How are we to treat a tariff which may be penal in its effect against Lancashire interests but absolutely essential to the proper balancing of the Indian Budget?'"

It was much easier to say this board must be an impartial one, as the promoters of the clause did, than to point out exactly how, if they regarded the interests of India, they were to be impartial in such a way as to confer hoped-for advantages on the languishing trade of Lancashire.

The Government had felt that the Governor General, with the assistance of the different bodies of persons to whom he would have resort, was much the most likely tribunal to decide what was penal or discriminatory as compared with purely revenue or protective. The Governor-General was directed in his Instrument of Instructions not merely to prevent a tariff the main intention of which was to injure the interest of the United Kingdom rather than to further the economic interest of India, but to remember the historic partnership that had existed between great Britain and India.

FISCAL FREEDOM.

"It must be remembered," he said, "that the interests of Indians are as dear to them as the interests of our own people are to us. Fifteen or sixteen years ago India was given that measure of control in relation to her fiscal arrangements which Lord Eustace Percy described as almost absolute free-

(Continued on page 12).

CANCELLATION OF OTTAWA PREFERENCE SUGGESTED

Canada's Failure To Comply With Agreement Terms

ANNUAL REPORT OF LIVERPOOL CORN ASSOCIATION

LIVERPOOL, April 24 (By mail)

A striking feature of the annual report of the Liverpool Corn Trade Association, published on April 24 is a suggestion that the Ottawa tariff preference of two shillings per quarter accorded by the United Kingdom to Canadian wheat should be forfeited on the grounds that Canada has not complied with Article 4 of the agreement. This provided that the preference "may be removed if at any time Empire producers ... are unable or unwilling to offer ..... at prices not exceeding the world prices." The report mentions that a deputation of British millers recently waited on the Dominions Secretary and represented that the high price asked for Canadian wheat as compared with Argentine, as a result of the Canadian Government's holding policy, was in breach of this stipulation. It says that while the article was not—perhaps intentionally—drafted with too much precision, yet taken from one angle Canada should have forfeited her preference long before now. This association is responsible for the Liverpool wheat futures market, which is the focal centre of the world's grain import business, and the Association can be regarded as an authoritative spokesman for the grain and milling trades as a whole.

WHEAT AGREEMENT

International Wheat Agreement Criticised.

The report is sceptical as to the International Wheat Agreement and its Advisory Committee, holding that the price-and-quota fixing schemes which they have advocated are unsound. It says that if the Agreement should lapse before long it will be because its sponsors failed to realise that effective international regulation can only be along lines which provide the least possible disturbance of existing channels of trade and give the greatest measure of consideration to the circumstances of individual countries.

On the U. S. experiment of paying farmers 'not' to grow wheat, the laconic comment is made that it is fortunate, in the light of events, that other producing countries did not take similar drastic action, since the United States, as recently as 1931 the world's largest producer, is this season importing wheat for the first time in 98 years.

ARGENTINE SITUATION

Discussing the Argentine situation the report states that "reduction of production and the holding of wheat off the world's markets, have not yet found favour in that country. Her farmers, like those of Australia, hold to the belief that wheat is grown to be sold for cash." Australia also "has never accepted the idea of reduction of production as a means of curing the world depression, nor has she shown much enthusiasm for storing wheat at the taxpayers' expense. Like the Argentine, she holds that the selling of one crop at a time is sufficient and sees no benefit in accumulating stocks. She has devoted great energy to the discovery of additional markets and one of the most noticeable features of the Grain Trade during the past twelve months has been Australia's shipments to China and Japan." While the contrast with Canada is pointed, any reflection on Canadian merchants is specifically disclaimed.

STATISTICAL IMPROVEMENT

A more optimistic note is struck in conclusion. It is stated that natural forces have produced a statistical improvement in the wheat situation, rather in spite of than because of the various political and artificial devices adopted. And a hope is expressed that ensuing seasons, will see a betterment in international trade as nations realise that the path to recovery does not lie along the direction of further economic war and fiscal aggression or by making the free exchange of goods and services between nations more and more complicated and uncertain. Reuter.

ALL-INDIA KHADI & SWADESHI EXHIBITION,

SALEM (South India)

From 4th August, 1935, to 19th August, 1935.
During the MARIAMMAN FESTIVAL, when large crowds visit Salem.

For Stalls and other particulars:—Apply to SECRETARY. 4194.

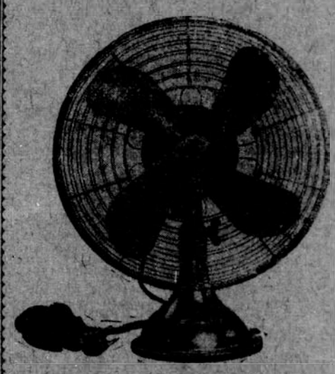

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TABLE FAN of STRONG CONSTRUCTION!

Durable Reliable

Rs. 28-8-0

NOTE! A Large Air Delivery at a small Current Consumption

EQUIP YOUR BUNGALOW, OFFICE, SHOP, Etc. with a "MITSUBISHI"

Sole Agents:—

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CHAMPION STRONG MAN

Wins More Victories and Lifts Heaviest Weight after taking

PHOSFERINE

INCREASED WILL-POWER AND BETTER APPETITE

The Mighty Young Apollon, Britain's Champion Strong Man, writes:—

"I have tried for myself the great tonic value of Phosferine. It is wonderful how **Phosferine increases strength,** restores the appetite and tones the system, also I find that it builds up will power. Since taking Phosferine I have broken two new records, with my little finger I have lifted overhead 108½ lbs.: and have broken the heavyweight record press from behind the neck with a lift of 214½ lbs. Such feats as tearing two packs of playing cards, tearing horse shoes apart, bending four 6-in. nails together, lifting 4-cwt. girder with the teeth, and breaking massive steel chains with the fingers are mere child's play to me. Also I am proud of the fact that I have lifted officially the heaviest weight ever lifted by an Englishman, while weighing under 11 st. body weight, the Bar-Bell, weighing just under ¼ ton (551½ lbs.)." *64, Chickenley Lane, Dewsbury, Yorks, England.*

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

Sexual Weakness	Brain Fag	Sleeplessness	Headache	Neuralgia
Influenza	Gastric Pains	Exhaustion	Sciatica	Anæmia
Lassitude	Debility	Nerve Shock	Maternity	Mental Exhaustion
	Indigestion	Rheumatism	Weakness	

Sold by all good chemists and stores, in Liquid and Tablet form, each in three sizes. The larger sizes are more economical.

Proprietors: PHOSFERINE (ASHTON & PARSONS) Ltd., London, England.

TO-MORROW 7TH Week BEGINS

To-day, Wednesday 2 SHOWS ONLY. 5-15 & 10 p.m.

A PICTURE THAT HAS STOOD ALL TESTS, MAKING ITS POSITION FIRM

will be visited by—H. E. The Governor of Bombay at 10 p.m.

WADIA'S

Noor-e-Yaman

Super TALKIES

Charni Road Tram Junction

DAILY 5-15, 8 and 10-45

FEROZE. DASTUR

SHARIFA, Master MOHMAD,

JAL KHAMBATA, and others.

Tickets for last Show Rs. 3-6, 2-4, 1-2 & annas 12 & 9.

NEXT INDIAN HIGH COMMISSIONER

Sir Joseph Bhore?

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Sir Joseph Bhore, Representative for India in the Prime Minister's Procession, to-day, is an Indian Christian.

He comes of a talented family. The name of his sister, Miss Mary Bhore, is a household word in India. She is a writer of popular nursery rhymes.

Sir Joseph himself is a notable linguist. He speaks five Indian languages and three European, besides English.

When he retires he intends to devote himself to farming. He has bought land in Mysore for coffee and sugar plantations.

NEXT HIGH COMMISSIONER?

Sir Joseph's retirement, I understand, is not necessarily definitive. There is a possibility that he may come back to London as successor to Sir B. N. Mitra in the High Commissionership for India.

He was Secretary to the High Commissioner in 1920 and Acting High Commissioner in 1922-23. He is popular with British traders in India and has a Scottish wife, who, incidentally, is a doctor of St. Andrew's University.

The difficulty about the High Commissionership is that the expenses of the office tend to exceed the salary.—"Evening Standard."

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Vaishakh Shud 12, 1991
Muslim: Safar 11, 1353.
Parsi: Adar 11, 1304.
Sunrise: 6h 4m.
Sunset: 7h 6m.
High Tide: 10-11, 21-46.
Low Tide: 3-33, 15-54.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 16.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 17.

S. S. "Mantua" with English mails of May 2, due at noon.
Naval and Army Pageant in aid of Silver Jubilee Fund, Governor and Lady Brabourne attending, Royal Indian Navy Dockyard, 9-45 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 18.

Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee.
Public Holiday. Banks closed.
S. S. "Ranchi" with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

MONDAY, May 20.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

UTHAMNA CEREMONY.

Uthamna ceremony of HIRABAI wife of Seth Chhotalal Kilachand Devchand will take place at Seth Kilachand Devchand's Bungalow, Girgaum Back Road, on Wednesday the 15th instant at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.)

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR MARSHAL PILSUDSKI IN BOMBAY.

A Memorial Service arranged by the Consul for Poland for the late Marshal Joseph Pilsudski will be held at the Church of Holy Name, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow (Thursday). His Grace the Archbishop of Bombay will officiate.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

REGAL—"Viva Villa". Daily 3 shows at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bikhare Moti". Time as usual.
CAPITOL—"Six Day Bike Rider" and Rhapsody Revue. Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Dard-e-Ulfat." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
PATHE—"Living on Velvet". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON —"Where Sinners Meet!" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"After the Quake." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
GLOBE—"Chirag-e-Husna." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10 45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandrasena." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Usha". Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Ghadi-Ki-Mouj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
SUPER TALKIES—"Noor-e- Yaman." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC —"Amrit Manthan." Daily at 5, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Music. 1 p.m. Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections 2 p.m. Close Down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of Music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Bul Bul Tarang. 7 p.m. Light Classical Music. 8 p.m. Empire Relay. 9 p.m. General and Commercial News. 9-10 p.m. "Current Topics." 9-20 p.m. Weather Report and News. 9-30 p.m. Empire Relay. 10 p.m. "Chopin." A Romantic Play. 11 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. A Pianoforte Recital by Ella Kidney. 7-45 p.m. The Morier Trio and Gwen Catley (Soprano). 8-45 p.m. Sports Talk.* 9 p.m. A Recital by Norina Semino (Violincello) and G. Thalben-Ball (Organ), from the Concert Hall. Broadcasting House. 9-45 p.m. Dance Music. 10 p.m. The News. 10-15 p.m. Dance Music. 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

SEARCHLIGHT DISPLAY.

There will be a Searchlight Display by all ships of the R.N. and R.I.N. in the Harbour to-day (Wednesday), at about 10-30 p.m.

DHANRAJ MILLS.

The opening ceremony of the Dhanraj Mills will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 12-30 p.m. at Sun Mill Road, Lower Parel, Bombay.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA.

There will be a public meeting at Nappoo Hall, Matunga to-day (Wednesday) at 8-45 p.m. Sjt. Kaka Kalelkar will speak on "Impressions of my South Indian Tour" in English.

"A" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Secretary of the "A" Ward Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

At the general meeting of the Managing Committee on 13th inst. Sjt. S. A. Brelvi was unanimously elected the President of "A" Ward District Congress Committee.

THE REGAL
(Never Hot—Never Too Cold)
DAILY at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
TO-DAY:
VIVA VILLA
with
WALLACE BEERY
THURS. & FRI.:
BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
with
NORMA SHEARER—CHARLES LAUGHTON—FREDERIC MARCH.
NEXT SATURDAY:
CLARKE GABLE
CONSTANCE BENNETT
in
AFTER OFFICE HOURS
Anything can happen.... and it does!

KRISHNA
TALKIES, Dubash Theatre
2nd GLORIOUS WEEK!
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
PINNACLE OF ART!
"USHA"
Produced by
SHALINI CINETONE (Kolhapur)
Directed by: BABURAO PAINTER
Music by: GOVINDRAO TEMBE
Featuring:
USHA DEVI and RATNAPRABHA
See the WONDERFUL scenes of HEAVEN & DWARKA
Direction:
Western India Theatres Ltd.

MINERVA
TALKIES, Lamington Road
Daily at 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
5th WEEK!
PRABHAT'S Musical Jewel
'CHANDRASENA'
Produced on a very LAVISH scale by the makers of the GREAT RECORD-BREAKING Picture "AMRIT MANTHAN"

THE CAPITOL
DAILY TWO SHOWS ONLY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
GRAND DOUBLE ATTRACTION
The Celebrated
RHAPSODY REVUE
TEMPO — TEMPO
MISS PIROSKA
IN
ACCROBATIC DANCE
VALTZ VIEMESE
DEATH DANCE
LEGS UP
EULEM
IN
ACROBATIC DANCE
CORIOCA
In conjunction with
JOE. E. BROWN
In Warner Bros.'
"6 DAY BYKE RIDER"
A laughing whirl-wind of speed, thrills and spills!
NEXT SATURDAY
THE MIGHTY BARNUM
The Greatest Show On Earth
with
WALLACE BEERY

CONGRESSMEN'S APPEAL TO CITY FATHERS FALLS ON DEAF EARS

Move To Give Relief To The Working-Class By Reducing Rent In I. T. Chawls Shelved

On the motion of Dr. J. N. Choksy, the Bombay Municipal Corporation, which met on Tuesday, passed a resolution to the effect that the Improvements Committee be requested to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner and suggest a definite policy to be laid down by the Corporation for the guidance of the executive, regarding the sale or lease of Municipal and Improvement Schemes land.

Dr. Choksy then moved that the Improvements Committee should in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner consider the question of reducing the rents of the Improvements Trust Chawls and submit definite proposals to the Corporation.

Dr. Sheikh seconded the resolution.

CAUSE OF WORKERS

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan moved an amendment to the effect that "the Corporation recognises the necessity of reducing the rents of the premises occupied by the Working Class and requests the Improvements Committee to consider in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner the question of reducing the rents of the Improvement Trust Chawls and submit definite proposals to the Corporation at an early date. The speaker said that if the rents were reduced, the revenue of the Corporation would not fall very low. The income of the workers had gone down by fifty per cent. since the last ten years, while there had been a regular increase in the rent since 1914.

CITY FATHERS TO GIVE LEAD.

Mr. M. R. Masani seconding the amendment said that since 1933 the rents of all the chawls had increased. The Corporators, who were landlords as far as the Trust Chawls were concerned should set an example to the other landlords in the city by playing fair with the tenants. The Corporation as one of the biggest landlords should set a higher standard by providing cheap and good accommodation for the nants.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram moved an amendment to the effect that the whole question o. rent adjustment be referred back to the Improvements Committee for reconsideration and report. He said he was opposed to the very principle laid down in the amendment of Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan. The question had come up before the Corporation twice or thrice before, and after a full discussion, it had been decided to increase the rent. If the rents in private chawls were less than in the Improvement Trust Chawls, nothing should prevent the tenants to leave the I. T. Chawls and go to the cheaper chawls. If the rents were to be reduced, it would mean an increase in general taxation, and that, the speaker thought was not in the interest of the rate-payers.

IT'S NEWS.

Mr. Karanjawala seconding the amendment said that the condition of the working class was thousand times better than what it was during the pre-war days. It was the lower middle-class people who were really suffering.

Dr. Sohrab Mehta objected to the House being tied down to the policy of nothing but reduction in rents.

The amendment of Sir Jehangir was put to vote and carried by 24 to 17, while Mr. Ali Bahadurkhan's amendment was lost by 1[illegible] to 21.

Sir Jehangir's amendment as substantive proposition was carried.

The Corporation was adjourned to some day in June, and the date will be announced later.

NON-STOP LATHI SWINGING RECORD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Physical Culture Institute Mr. Nimbalkar, the Hony. Lathi Teacher, performed a miraculous feat of swinging lathi on Saturday the 4th instant. He started swinging lathi at 8 p.m. on Saturday and stopped his performance on Sunday morning at 9-13 a.m. without the least stop. Thus he did the swinging performance for 13 hours and 13 minutes continuously. The swings of lathi per minute were 76.

Mr. Sarkari, the Parsee athlete, Mr. Athavale, one of the representative of the Masur Ashram and Prof. Redkar were present. Mr. Nimbalkar was congratulated and he was presented with beautiful Trophies for setting a new record.

Mr. Sawe, the proprietor of the Institute expressed hearty thanks to all those who were present throughout the performance thus encouraging Mr. Nimbalkar in his attempt to break the lathi swinging record.

DEVADIGA SUDHARAKA SANGHA.

The tenth annual general meeting of the Devadiga Sudharaka Sangha was held at the Co-operative Institute Buildings, Bakehouse Lane, on Sunday last with Mr. Ullal G. Vaman presiding. The proceedings commenced with prayers and music, after which the Secretary read the report which showed some good work done during the year by way of relief rendered to the members of the community stranded in Bombay and a small donation to the Behar earthquake relief fund. Election of new office-bearers was approved at the meeting, after which the president spoke suggesting ways and means for improving the finances of the Sangha and stressing on the necessity of the members of the community seeking independent means of livelihood rather than be depending on employments which are very few these days. The meeting terminated with light refreshments and music.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Ranald arrived at Suez on the 12th evening.

RAILWAY PASS FOUND.

A third class railway pass in the name of Mr. Ganapat Atmaram has been found. The owner may take it from the Secretary to the Editor during office hours.

Air Mails For Northern And Central Sumatra

It has now been decided that air mail articles originating in India and Burma for places in Northern and Central Sumatra which are at present despatched by the Indian-Trans-Continental Airways' Service to Penang and thence forwarded by the ordinary route to destinations will be despatched by the Dutch (K.L.M.) service from Calcutta or Rangoon (whichever is the most convenient air port) direct to Medan (Sumatra).

Such correspondence will be eligible for transmission by air from any air station on the Indian Trans-Continental Airways service or any other internal air mail service in India maintaining connection with the eastward Dutch (K.L.M.) service at Calcutta or Rangoon and offering advantage over transmission by the ordinary route.

Air Mail articles for Northern and Central Sumatra should be superscribed "India-Dutch East Indies." The air fee applicable to such air mail correspondence is 6 annas per 1/2 oz. This air fee must be pre-paid in full and is payable in addition to postage and in the case of registered articles, in addition also to the registration fee of 3 annas per article. The inclusive rate of postage and air fee on post-cards for transmission by air to Sumatra is 4 annas.

The latest day and hour of posting air mail correspondence at the Bombay G.P.O. in connection with the above service for Northern and Central Sumatra will be as folows:—

Ordinary correspondence: 5-30 p.m. on Sunday.

Registered correspondence: 3-0 p.m. on Saturday.

The latest hours of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay G.P.O. before the above-mentioned hours.

Change Of Programme At Regal

From Tuesday, the Regal is having a daily change of films. There will be three shows daily, at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m. To-day (Wednesday), "Viva Villa" starring Wallace Beery will be the feature attraction; while on Thursday and Friday, the famous picture "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" with the three gold-medal stars, Norma Shearer, Frederick March and Charles Laughton will be shown.

CHARITY DRAMA NEXT SATURDAY

In Aid Of Harijans And Parsi Destitutes

A charity performance will be given on Saturday next (18th inst.), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Victoria Theatre, Corner Grant Road, when the drama "Kantanu Katesar", written by the well-known Parsi dramatist "Goolfam", will be staged, under the presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor of Bombay.

The show is arranged by Mr. Behman S. Banaji, the well-known social worker, who is striving his utmost to give instant relief to the poor unemployed and those in dire straits. Half the net proceeds of the show will be given to Mr. Nariman for giving help to the helpless Harijans and the other half will be utilised by Mr. Banaji for giving relief to Parsi destitutes.

The drama will be staged by the New Young Orient Amateurs, among whom are several veteran actors. The Sassanian Parsi Orchestra will be in attendance at 2-30 p.m. at the Theatre.

Rates of tickets are: Orchestra Rs. 3-6, Orchestra Rs. 2-4, First Class, Re. 1-8, Second Class Re. 1-2, Third Class Annas 9, Fourth Class Annas 4. Plans are open at the Victoria Theatre for all communities, from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

It is hoped Bombayites will not fail to patronise the show and help the deserving cause.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION

Tamperproof Taximeter Company Files Complaint Against Jhabwala

In Mazgaon Police Court before Mr. R Mathalone, Mr. R C Edwards of the Tamperproof Taximeter Company yesterday filed a complaint against Mr S H Jhabwalla for alleged defamation. In the course of the complaint, the complainant said:

That on Thursday the 2nd day of May 1935, there appeared in the issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" of that date a letter purporting to be written by the Hon. General Secretary, Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union that on enquiry I have found out that the said Hony. General Secretary was Mr. S H Jhabvala who had his office at Mazgaon within the jurisdiction of this Court. That the said letter published as stated in para 2 above contains the passage: "the same has been found after due test to be incorrect inaccurate and dangerous. The same meters were found to be useless after test in Calcutta and Madras. The complainant alleged that the said passage contained an imputation which the writer knew or had reason to believe would harm the reputation of the complainant who is trading under the name and style of the Tamperproof Taximeter Co. (India) and who put forward that the Argo Taximeter as absolutely tamperproof."

The complainant proceeds:

"On the 8th of July 1932 the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute gave a report of test made on three taximeters at the instance of the Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi which included 1 Argo, 1 Bruhn and 1 Popp's.

"On the 13th day of July 1932, Mr. E. Sheehey Superintendent of Police wrote a letter bearing No. 7257/M V of 1932 stating that the Bruhn and Argo meters produced for inspection are approved by this office as they have been tested and passed by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay.

PASSED CLASS 1 TEST

"The Argo Taximeter has passed the Class 1 Test of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington London and I hold the certificates for the same. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Calcutta by a letter dated 21st October 1932, informed that no meter other than National Physical Laboratory Teddington is accepted and that by a letter dated 5th June 1935 under reference No. M V 5984/F 289 (IV) New tho Argo was approved.

By circular dated 28th Aug. 1933 he authrised the fitting of the Argo and Original Burhn Taximeters available from the Tamperproof Taxi-meters Co. (India).

"In a letter dated Delhi 15th July 1932 the Senior Superintendent of Police stated that in view of the report from the Secretary of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Bombay, they have no objection to the use of the Argo and Bruhn taximeters on taxi cabs in Delhi.

"The statement" the same has been found after due test to be incorrect inaccurate and dangerous "is absolutely false."

"The statement" the same meters were found to be useless after the test in Calcutta and Madras "is absolutely false and made with a motive to harm myself and my firm's reputation.'

"I sent a letter to the accused through my Solicitors asking for an explanation but the same has not been replied to. Under the circumstances I charge the accused under Sec. 500 I P C and pray that he will be dealt with according to law."

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

A Deserving Cause

Under the distinguished presidency of Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mayor of Bombay, a benefit performance will be held on Saturday next at the Victoria Theatre, Corner of Grant Road, to help the needy and the stricken in the city. The announcement of the performance appears elsewhere in this paper. There is neither limit nor any other consideration for charity and generosity towards the deserving poor. It is satisfactory to note that in this performance, half of the proceeds would be placed in the hands of Mr. Nariman for the relief of distress among the poor Harijans of the city. The other half will go for the benefit of the destitutes among the Parsis, and Mr. Behnam S. Banaji, the well-known social worker, is taking great pains to see that the function proves a success.

Here is an opportunity for the benevolent citizens who should show their sense of sympathy and kindness towards the poor, not merely through words but through substantial help, which the cause so thoroughly deserves.

By attending the function and contributing to the fund, the members of all classes and communities, will only be doing their duty towards those, who entirely depend on society for protection and succour.

Well-known actors are scheduled to appear on the stage in the drama "Kantanu Katesar" in Gujerati, and those who seek entertainment will not be disappointed.

B. B. And C. I. Season Tickets

The new monthly season tickets issued by the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company on the suburban trains, continue to cause inconvenience to the public. The trouble comes when they are sought to be renewed after the expiry and when the ticket-examiners at the stations kick up a row that they are unable to see the figures on the season ticket, which must have become illegible, if not altogether obliterated, on account of their getting dirty. Instead of recognising that these tickets issued are of a type which do not stand 'wear and tear' the stationmasters, perhaps 'as per instructions' cite old cobwebbish rules and try to justify the forfeiture of the deposit of Re. 1/-, on the ground that the season ticket has been mutilated. It is disgraceful that passengers should be so threatened to compel them to bestow extraordinary care and attention on a piece of card-board, which has been issued in disregard of all reasonable precautions against wear and tear, by those responsible for its issue.

One ticket-examiner made it plain that he would not consider the ticket valid, if the passenger folded it and that he would have to forfeit the deposit. These are utterly humiliating conditions imposed on the passengers simply because there is no other alternative for the residents of the suburbs, who have the misfortune,—it would be nothing else, if provisions such as this were imposed,—to travel by the B.B. and C.I. Railway. Realisation is yet to dawn on the authorities that the passengers do not go out of their way to mutilate or otherwise disfigure the season-tickets, wantonly. How could they help it if they become dirty as they are bound to become?

It is a matter for the Advisory Board to take up seriously and this sort of economy ought not to be encouraged as it ultimately creates a feeling of disgust in the minds of the travelling public.

Other Grievances

There are some other grievances of the passengers which still remain unredressed. In every train, there can be seen beggars with the regularity which creates an impression in one's mind that they form part and parcel of the permanent establishment of the company? The hawkers' nuisance still remains. While the municipality has been trying to solve the problem of hawkers, the railway authorities seem to have given them a comfortable berth, by issuing a licence and thus rendering hawking a permanent feature of the suburban traffic on their line. By issuing a licence for even entering the station premises for the purposes of hawking, and prohibiting hawking on the moving trains, and prosecuting the recalcitrant, they would have stopped this nuisance.

The recent agitation of the public in the press and through the Advisory Committee, and all other attempts have proved futile as regard stopping fast trains at Dadar and a lame argument, which cannot do credit to the engineering section or the traffic section of the railway, has been advanced for the consumption of the public. If two fast trains can halt at Dadar without any dislocation to the traffic, can it stand to reason that two more trains will upset the whole schedule of running and cause a block?

PARTY TO Mr. V. G. GUPTE

Custom Superintendent Honoured

A party was arranged on Monday in honour of Mr. Vasudeo P. Gupte, Superintendent, Import-Export Department, who has put in a service of 30 years in the Custom House.

During the War Mr. Gupte worked as a Superintendent at the Princess Dock Custom House.

WELCOME TO MR. DANGE.

Under the auspices of the All-India Press Workers' Federation, a public meeting to welcome Com. Dange will be held at Chowpatty to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

FINE COLLECTED AFTER 2 YEARS!

Alleged Novel Method Used By Policeman At Kandivli

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Ratansi Kalhanji was sentenced in Feb. 1932 at Palghar to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement.

In July 1932 he was brought from jail to Bandra and sentenced to another term of one year.

Altogether he served 19 months in jail but he did not pay his fine.

Since his release he has been living peacefully with his father in a relative's house at Kandivli—unemployed.

Yesterday a policeman turned up to collect the fine. But Ratansi was not at home. But the policeman is reported to have called upon a relative to pay the fine and when the latter refused, it is alleged, he gave him two slaps.

On this the aged father of Ratansi, who was present, took alarm and paid the fine.

PATHE
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m

Telephone No. 22651, Telegrams "Chronicle,"
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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parel Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1935

NARROW AND PAROCHIAL

The Bombay Municipal Corporation, at its meeting on Monday last, has taken a decision, in the matter of charging fees to the students in the Gordhandas Sundardas College, which must make every one proud of the noble traditions of that body look down with shame. On the ground that the Municipality maintains this institution, the majority in the Corporation resolved that students other than those domiciled in Bombay city or its suburbs, should be charged Rs. 20 per term more, if they come from the rest of the Bombay Presidency British districts, and Rs. 40 per term more than the present fees if they come from any Indian State, or from other parts of India. Not content with this, special preference is further demanded for Bombay students by administrative regulation. It is hoped, by these means, to secure an effective preference to students from Bombay, who some councillors seem to hold, are not given their due in the matter of admission to our Municipal College of Medicine. Figures were quoted, from the Report of the Commissioner or the Note of the Dean, with a view to prove the lack of preference shown to local students,—utterly regardless, either of the most elementary accuracy in stating the figures, or in noting the explanation that the authorities responsible for the College had advanced. In a frenzy of parochialism,—sickening, we doubt not, to the soul of Sir Pherozeshah Mehta,—member after member got up to ring the same note of Bombay for Bombayites—serenely oblivious of the consideration as to where Bombay would be if Calcuta consumed only Calcutta-made cloth, and Madras patronised only Madrasi banks.

Wrong Principle

The resolution of the Corporation has, however, created a situation, and given expression to a principle, which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would land the institution into absurdities, of which, perhaps, the sponsors of this idea have no conception. The College was founded out of a donation made by a person who could not be called a native of Bombay, or one domiciled in this city. Yet it was emphasized, as the most important consideration, that the institution was a municipal creation and a municipal liability; and therefore, the city's children should have a preference. They have, indeed, not cared to define the term "domicile"; and it remains to be seen how the intention of the resolution will be given effect to in practice. Those familiar with the facts of the situation,—particularly as regards that class of Bombay citizens, who, hailing originally from the mofussil in the Presidency or from the States geographically situated in the Presidency,—shudder to contemplate the innumerable complications likely to arise in practical administration of such unfortunate decisions. The Commissioner or the Dean is in for a lot of complications and personal equations unconsciously creeping in, which those who have sponsored the proposition do not seem to have realised. After the Commissioner's note on the subject, we wonder why that officer did not open his lips to save the Corporation from this disastrous decision. Nor have the advocates of this intense parochialism considered the reaction of such measures, either upon the efficiency and status of the Municipal College, or even upon the sentiment of national solidarity, to which all pay lip homage without stint. If the Municipal College is to be left with presumably the least able of the candidates from Bombay, its results are bound to suffer in the final examinations of the University. The contingency of the least able of the students finding their way into the Gordhandas Sundardas College is not so remote as may appear from the reckless statistics reported to be flung out in the course of the discussion. With its much longer history, more established tradition and reputation, far more numerous scholarships and prizes, and much greater chances of employment for its alumni, the Grant Medical College, has obviously an attraction, and a practical advantage which its later and junior sister institution cannot yet command. All the abler students from Bombay city will naturally be attracted to that institution and the Municipal College will be left from among Bombay city students with only the leavings of the senior institution. This fact cannot but tell, eventually, in the standard of results achieved by the alumni of the Municipal College and the prestige of that institution must suffer in consequence.

Revise The Decision

The injury to the national solidarity, arising out of such short-sighted parochialism, is too intangible to express concretely; but it is not, for that reason, non-existent. Bombay city is in such a central position that it has perforce to make contributions to national and Presidency institutions without insisting upon the full and exclusive benefit to itself from such contributions. It was said, in the course of the debate, that other Universities make such a discrimination against students from Bombay. We do not know if there is a single statutory University in India, which, by express regulation, statute, or ordinance, makes such a discrimination in charging fees to the students, otherwise duly qualified, but hailing from Bombay, seeking admission into its portals. But even if, in practice, such discrimination is made in some other Universities against Bombay students, *qua* such, is that a reason why this Municipality, proudly styling itself the premier municipality in the country, should set such a sorry example of narrow-minded parochialism? Will not the city fathers consider that the country as a whole needs the service of qualified medical men still in such large numbers that existing institutions providing such training are not enough for the purpose? Provision of medical education is not to be found in every Indian University; it is a national burden which those parts of the country which are advanced enough to bear should regard it as a privilege to do so. Will they not consider that, if the Municipal College is reserved, in effect, for the local students only, this grave need of the country would be further intensified? The principle of calling for the tune because you pay the piper is a dangerous one, when applied to such educational institutions. Protection to a nation's industry is one thing; preference in educational matters by such discrimination in fees and reservation of seats is wholly another and utterly reprehensible. Making such a pitiful discrimination against our own countrymen in our own colleges, how shall we be heard when we complain against the practical exclusion of Indians in Oxford or Cambridge, London or Edinburgh? However absurd it may sound, its logical conclusion would be that only those can benefit from any service provided by the city, who actually pay for the city's expenditure. If that principle is once adopted, even by implication, the progress of this city itself, its civic harmony and its national status would suffer irreparably. As a speaker at the Corporation debate pointed out, this country is already afflicted with too many 'Isms". Why add parochialism to these already too numerous curses? We hope, against hope, that cooler reflection will show to those Councillors who voted for this most retrograde and unnational measure, that they have made a mistake; and that they will hasten to rectify it.

A Liberal Protests

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, a pronounced and proclaimed Moderate among his fellow-Liberals of India, has again returned to the charge in connection with the Government of India Bill. His public confession of disillusionment was made sometime ago when Sir Chimanlal had the good sense to leave Congress alone and had the courage to declare, however gently, that the so-called reforms could not be used save only to defeat their object. The statement that he has just issued from Simla puts the finishing touches to the reasons for his disillusionment.

Sir Chimanlal subjects the provisions of the Bill to a clear and devastating analysis and taking instances from every part of the Bill makes the unanswerable indictment: "The White Paper contained proposals which went back on the repeated assurances of British statesmen, the J. P. C. report was still more reactionary, the India Bill went further in the wrong direction and now the House of Commons has worsened it in respect of a number of vital points". Sir Chimanlal is quite right when he suggests, in different language, of course, that on the foundations of a calculated betrayal of repeated pledges has been erected a structure constructed of further betrayals of India's rights. Whether in regard to the absence of responsibility, to the profusion of safeguards, to the powers of Governors and the Governor-General, to the privileges of the Services, to commercial discrimination or to the conditions of Federation—to say nothing of the utter denial of India's right to control her own army, her finances, her railways and her foreign affairs—the bill is an insult to this country and as Sir Chimanlal would say "entirely out of tune with the political aspirations of the people of India."

It certainly betrays utter distrust of India and is bound to provoke a response which "British statesmen" will not relish. Sir Chimanlal, therefore, repeats his earlier friendly warning to Britain which is neither alarmist nor even exaggerated, although we entirely agree with him that

> "Perhaps all this is a cry in the wilderness. The authorities in England have not the least intention of respecting Indian opinion and they are determined to impose on India a constitution which has evoked strong and universal disapprobation. The new constitution will, therefore, come into operation under the most unfavourable conditions."

It is, however, a little regrettable that Sir Chimanlal should have omitted to give some lead to this country also. How should his countrymen receive this insulting imposition constituted of breaches of solemn pledges so that they may vindicate their and his own national self-respect?

EVILS OF DECENTRALISATION

A Reply To Prof. Kumarappa

By Jayaprakash Narayan
IV

I have shown that under Communism there are no galley slaves. There are workers working together for mutual benefit and each worker is an individual with rights that are of the highest order existing in that society. There is no violence in this anywhere. There is no whip driving him to work. He works under conditions laid down by himself through his union. The place in which he works is his, its club and recreation grounds are his. It is his initiative that is building up his factory, his Soviet, his club, his school and even his theatre. There is no violence in his life.

Capitalism's Contradiction

I have said above that Mr. Kumarappa's remarks about Soviet economics betray a misunderstanding of the trend of present capitalist society. He declares that, "it is but a step from Soviet economics to capitalist organisations." This in fact is just the reverse of reality. Production has reached a stage where Capitalism has failed to organise it. There exist productive powers in the world to-day and resources to maintain in comparative comfort many times (four times according to Sir George Kinbbs) the present population of the world, yet there is everywhere unemployment, scarcity in midst of plenty, chaos, disorganisation.

It was Marx who first pointed out this basic contradiction of modern capitalism. The very forces which gave it birth will be its undoing, he said. The development of productive powers consequent upon the Industrial Revolution ushered in an era of prosperous capitalism. But after it reached a certain stage, serious defects began to show in its working. It began to have periodical set-backs—the economic crises. Since the war it has shown symptoms of chronic disease—the contradiction having begun to have full play.

This contradiction, in brief, is that capitalist production tends to create abundance of goods while capitalist distribution tends to restrict the consumption of the goods created. This has led to the present incurable sickness of

(Continued on Page)

BLIND BOY'S REVOLT

The Life Of An Outcast

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, May 4 (By Air Mail.)

Dr. Mulk Raj Anand, the versatile, young Hindu writer who made so challenging a success with his "Hindu View of Art" and his "Studies in Five Poets of the New India," has, for some time, been writing a series of novels about India.

His new book "Untouchable," which is prefaced by no less a person than E. M. Forster, the author of "A Passage to India" is the story of a day in the life of an outcast, and as such a symbol of the existence to which sixty millions of the people of India are condemned under the monstrous law of caste.

Dr. Anand's hero is a young scavanger who suddenly awakens to a realisation of his lot when he is insulted by a high-caste Hindu. In the moving and dramatic rendering of the boy's revolt against the cruelty and callousness of his superiors is reflected the struggle of the masses of India against the intransigent and intractable forces that enslave them.

The Sweeper Boy

The story marches with remarkable speed from the time that Bakha, the sweeper boy, is awakened in his squalid mud hut by the insistent growling of his old father and gets to work on the public latrines, through various episodes, narrating his walks in the kaleidoscopic bazars of the town, his visit to the temple to sweep the courtyard, his call in the narrow gulleys to receive food and it ends with a discussion of the various solutions which are opened to the hero after he has been consistently insulted, abused and even beaten.

A Christian missionary wants to convert him, but Bakha has no appreciation of Christianity apart from its being the religion of the Sahibs. Mahatma Gandhi, whom he hears at a mass meeting, impresses him and strung the chords of his soul with a touching story of how he became convinced of the sin of untouchability. But, a young modernist poet, who is, perhaps, a dramatisation of the author himself, talks prosaically and straightforwardly of destroying caste and class by introducing a new social order based on a recognition, apart from heredity and environment, of the fundamental equality of human beings as human beings. And he suggests the adoption by India of sanitary plumbing, "the flush system," to rid the sweepers of the awful necessity of having to handle excrement. This fascinates Bakha and he goes home looking for the poet to secure further particulars about machines and the new order.

Right Mixture

The symbolism of the story goes home in a manner far too telling to be adequately conveyed through this bald report. But that this novel with a strange theme is an extraordinary story is attested by the opinion of various eminent critics in Great Britain. "No European," writes Mr. E. M. Forster, (who is considered in England as one of the greatest living English novelists) "could have created the character of Bakha, because he would not have known enough about his troubles. And no untouchable could have written the book, because he would have been involved in indignation and self-pity. Mr. Anand stands in the ideal position. He has just the right mixture of insight and detachment. His Bakha is a real individual, lovable, thwarted, sometimes grand, sometimes weak, and always Indian."

Naomi Mitchison calls it "a very able piece of work as it really conveys the whole thing with the utmost vividness and without any romanticising." Among others, such well-known writers as Bonamy Doluce, Maurice Brown, Edward Thompson, R. A. Scott-James, have hailed it as not only a novel of exceptional importance to the discussion of untouchability, but of one which partakes of universal significance.

In a special interview Dr. Anand told me that he has completed other novels on the life of India and that they will appear steadily through the next few years. From the quality of his already published books we may hope to have some stirring social documents. Meanwhile, he looms large on the horizon of Indian literature as a young man who stands for modernity in its deepest sense as an appreciation of values, ethical, social and political, and whose prophecy has a significance for Indian youth such as should be widely acknowledged.

Frankly Speaking

FRENCH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

A swing to the Left was more or less due in France even as a normal course in periodical changes. But the results of the recent municipal elections have quite possibly been stimulated by some other factors too. The "most striking feature," says Reuter, has been the success of the Left particularly Communists. This is true because it is unexpectedly abnormal. The Radical Socialists, who are Leftish rather than Leftist, control, of course, the bulk of the municipalities. But the Socialists and Communists—presumably the "United Front" was made to work successfully during local elections also—control between them 250 as compared with the 99 municipalities of the Republicans, who represent the Right. It is a decisive swing, so decisive, in fact, that High Finance is already reported to be sitting up and taking notice. It is too early to predict whether High Finance will force a really grim contest with the Left or how that contest will develop. Meanwhile, however, it is clear that both National and International factors, as represented by Hitlerism in Germany, the Franco-Soviet Pact and the general Fascist dominance of Europe, have contributed to the success of the Left.

ANOTHER APPEAL.

Abyssinia has sent a fresh Note to the League of Nations complaining of the Italian military preparations and insisting on the urgency of the need for consideration of the question by the League Council. This is the latest in a long and continuous series of appeals that Abyssinia has made to the League of Nations. And the League for its own part has consistently shirked the demands of its own obligations to a member State on grounds which do little credit to the courage of its own 'raison-d'etre.' And all this, because the League is afraid of Italy. But we will not be surprised if the fresh Note does evoke some tangible response. For, Britain and France have now decided—not out of any sympathy for Abyssinia but to evade the uncomfortable situation that is being created by the 'Giornale d'Italia'—to interest themselves in the question of arbitration between Italy and Abyssina.

WHY NOT?

The report that a German firm was planning to open in Bombay a big Automobile Works, has created a flutter in India's "motherland" In fact a question was asked in Parliament and we learn that "the Government of India have been requested for a report." Considering that Britain regards this country as her exclusive preserve, we are not at all surprised at the degree of alarm that Mr. Hales and Mr. Butler are manifesting. But India will not share their anxieties. According to the United Press, "the automobile industry proposed to be established is entirely an Indian enterprise and it has nothing to do with Germany except that the machinery and the plant will be of German make." We shall deal with the reported enterprize, in detail, on another occasion, but we see no reason why India should not purchase machinery where she can get most conveniently. Nor are we aware of any obligation that devolves on India in favour of Britain more particularly in view of "Ottawa" which is neither a straightforward nor a fair deal.

WANTED JUSTICE, NOT CHARITY

His Excellency the Governor has decided to give a personal and "ex-gratia" contribution of Rs. 5,000 out of the discretionary grant for the relief of necessitous cases resulting from the firing in Karachi We certainly welcome this expression of sympathy on the part of the Governor and we have no doubt that the victims of the firing also will appreciate it. But personal charity even though it may be out of public funds cannot constitute a satisfactory substitute for justice which is still denied to those whose contention is that the crowd was not a riotous mob and that the firing was unjustified and who, therefore, have demanded an open inquiry to vindicate their innocence. Whether or no they were innocent the Governor's contribution finally condemns them of being guilty, although in another sense, it strengthens their demand for an inquiry.

ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS

The decision of the General Council of the National Trades Union Federation to hold the second session of the Asiatic Labour Congress in India in 1936 will be endorsed and welcomed throughout the country. The time is opportune and the recent unity in Indian Labour ranks is a happy augury for the future. The General Council has also done well in protesting against the attitude of the British Parliamentary Labour Party towards the employment of Indian seamen in British-owned ships. This attitude is not only unfriendly, but leads one to suspect that there is little to choose between the Labour Party and the Conservatives where British vested interests are concerned. The Council of the Federation justly insists that the Indian seamen have the same right to employment on British-owned ships as any other British subjects. The delay in applying the Washington Hours Convention to railwaymen in India was condemned by the Council. The reasons advanced by Government in this respect are, of course, singularly unconvincing. We hope the All-India Trade Union Congress as well as the Federation will take further concerted action in respect of those two important issues.

— PRESS VIEWS —

Kathiawar Ports

In our opinion, the wisest course for all to follow, would be to let the maritime States have a share in the Customs for goods consumed in their territory and, in addition, an extra income to cover interest and depreciation charges in respect of the development of the port and the cost of the administration of the ports concerned. Such an agreement should have an element of flexibility through apportionment on the basis of percentages and not fixed sums. Such an arrangement should be subject to revision at the end of every decade on the lines of the broad principles to be agreed upon. We feel, in fact, that the one sphere in which we can begin the process of federalizing services is to run all the ports in India through an all-India service with such provisions regarding the Indian States as would not interfere with their formal title of sovereignty.—"Roy's Weekly.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

The Government of India have been extremely unreasonable in dealing with Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. They could have ordered his release on the Jubilee day without having to face any serious consequences. Yesterday we published a report to the effect that Punditji was offered release on certain conditions, but that he declined the offer. Mr. C. F. Andrews, in an interview published elsewhere, says that he strove his best, but unsuccessfully, to bring about the release of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru. The fact is the Government feel inebriated with their fancied victory over the Congress; and there is no agitation in the country to compel the Government to release him and other political prisoners —persistent all-India agitation of the kind that Dr. S. Subarahmaniya Aiyar conducted for securing the release of Dr. Annie Besant, Dr. G. S. Arundale and Mr. B. P. Wadia who had been interned.—"Good News."

作作-a-作作

Oooh! oh Yes, Oooh! That fascinating and alluring Cleopatra of Great Britain, the Government of India Bill, has now been almost completely deserted by the sole surviving Anthony, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad.

And Our Junior Colleague proposes to send a cable to London "Hullo Young Lady, How are you now."

* * * *

Mr. James—an interesting Madras European—said that every responsible individual who has the interests of the country and its well-being at heart should help in the campaign against illiteracy.

But you would be very much mistaken if you credited him with thinking that he was, by inference, condemning those who are responsible for the existence of illiteracy as irresponsible or not having the interests of India and its well-being at heart.

* * * *

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai told an Anglo-Indian correspondent that all questions, especially questions relating to European interests, would be judged by one test only, namely, the advancement and development of India.

Now this is all very well. But then Mr. Bhulabhai Desai cannot possibly expect Europeans in India to sympathise with the Congress. On the contrary, quite on the contrary.

* * * *

Bori Bundar's tribute to Marshal Pilsudski: "He believed in a democratic constitution, but it had to be one that got on with the work of Government; the State must not be at the mercy of factions."

Somehow what our contemporary omits to mention is that the one thing he refused to believe in, refused always, with all the passionate energy that he was possessed of and at great personal sacrifice, was foreign domination, in any circumstance, over the State.

* * * *

"Mr. Jamnadas Mehta garlanded Mr. Dange on behalf of the Union. He paid a tribute to the selfless services of Mr. Dange."—News item.

Then he went hurriedly to garland Dr. Savarkar and pay a tribute to the selfless services of the Doctor to say nothing of those of Bhai Parmananda and Colonel Moonje?

* * * *

In no less than two Moradabad mosques prayers were offered, says a message, "for the prosperity of the Aligarh Muslim University under the regime of Dr. Ziauddin as Vice-Chancellor."

And, at least we hope so, for the long life of Dr. Ziauddin as also of Sir Md. Yakub. Amen.

* * * *

The verdict of Paris on the municipal election is "A Communist victory, but nothing like a landslide."

No, rather like successful mountaineering, eh?

* * * *

There is, says a Berlin message, uneasiness in Nazi political circles over the possible consequences of the death of Marshal Pilsudski.

As we said the other day in another connection, it's an ill wind will etc., etc.

We wish all success to the "uneasiness." It may yet bring Germany round.

* * * *

Protection being the order of the day all over the world, the Bombay Corporation has decided to raise a sort of high tariff wall against the dumping of foreign—sorry, we mean, non-Bombay—students into the Goverdhandas Medical College. We wonder if we should congratulate the City Fathers on their elaborate scale of graduated territorial Preferences which ought to be the envy even of "Ottawa statesmen."

* * * *

During the debate, one well-known knight of the Empire, Sir Jehangir Boman-Behram, in fact, raised the cry of "Bombay for Bombayites."

So far so good. But might we remind him that the logical conclusion would be "India for Indians"?

* * * *

Client—I called to say that I found that watch I thought had been stolen.

Detective—What a pity. I had such a good clue to the thief.

NEW LEASE OF LIFE TO PEOPLE'S BANK

Bharat Insurance Co.'s Fresh Scheme

OFFER OF CASH MONEY

But Lahore Judge Warns Against "Gambling" With Policy-Holders' Funds

LAHORE, May 14.

Arguments concluded at the resumed hearing of the application filed by Mr. Madan Gopal for the compulsory winding up of the People's Bank of Northern India before the Full Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Addison, Baksh and Tekchand and the hearing was adjourned till Monday when the Bharat Insurance Company will be filing a fresh scheme for the resuscitation of the Bank, which will be considered in the Chamber.

IN BANK'S INTERESTS.

The court room of the Chief Justice was packed when Mr. Jagannath Agarwal resumed arguments on behalf of the Bank. Counsel submitted that since the resuscitation, the Bank had been doing its utmost to reduce its indebtedness. He denied any default committed by the Bank in payment of instalments to depositors. Out of the dues of Rs. 7,70,000, only Rs. 30,000 remain unpaid to three persons including the petitioner, due to the interpretation of a clause in the scheme and it was done in the interest of the Bank.

Counsel further submitted that 110 suits for aggregate claims of Rs. 33,00,000 were still pending and the Bank obtained 424 decrees involving about 31 lakhs of rupees, further insolvency proceedings involving 9 lakhs of rupees were pending. Thus the assets involved in the litigation amounted to about Rs. 74,00,000 including those of the Directors and others.

GENERAL MANAGER REMOVED.

Counsel further submitted that Lala Harkishenlal was removed from the position of the General Manager of the Bank.

Mr. Meharchand Maharaj, arguing on behalf of the Bharat Insurance Company, said that the resuscitation scheme had avoided a catastrophe and the scheme was framed in accordance with the wishes of the share-holders and depositors of the Bank and before Their Lordships decided to send the Bank into liquidation, they should consult the shareholders and creditors. The Bharat Insurance Company owned shares worth three lakhs of rupees and they had done a lot to keep the Bank alive. Counsel pleaded for permission to fire a new scheme whereupon the Chief Justice remarked that every scheme should be accompanied with money.

CASH ADVANCE.

Counsel submitted that the Bharat Insurance Company was prepared to consider the advance of cash to a considerable extent, if necessary, to keep the Bank going.

The Chief Justice made it clear that the money proposed to be advanced by the Bharat Insurance Company should not be policy-holders' money as he considered it a sheer gamble and policy-holders' interest must be safeguarded.

Rai Bahadur Badridas, Counsel, arguing on behalf of the depositors requested the Court to order for the continuance of the Bank.

The Chief Justice ordered that a fresh scheme be submitted by the Bharat Insurance Company on Monday.—United Press.

HELP FOR KARACHI VICTIMS

Lord Brabourne Donates Rs. 5,000 From His Discretionary Grant

We have received the following from the Director of Information, Bombay:

While recognising that the action which had to be taken to disperse the crowd on March 19th 1935 at Karachi must inevitably, but unfortunately, have resulted in there now being cases of distress among those affected or among their dependants, the Government of Bombay are in no way legally liable for compensation for injuries or loss resulting from the action taken by the authorities to preserve the peace.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, Lord Brabourne, G C I E, M.C. on considering the circumstances of the case and after consultation with the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government, Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Kt., C I E, O B E has decided to give a personal and 'ex-gratia' contribution of Rs. 5,000 out of discretionary grant, for the relief of necessitous cases resulting from the firing in Karachi.

This grant of Rs. 5,000 is being placed at the disposal of the Commissioner in Sind who will allocate in his discretion for the assistance of particularly urgent cases of distress among persons injured or dependants of those killed or injured.

SIR E. BOURDON ON LEAVE

NEW DELHI, May 14.

The following press communique has been issued:

Sir Earnest Bourden, Auditor-General of India proceeds on leave out of India for about three months from 5th July and Mr. A. C. Badenoch, Deputy Auditor-General will act as the Auditor-General and Mr. B. N. Mitra, Director, Railway Audit, will officiate as Deputy Auditor General.

Mr. B. Nehru, Chief Auditor, North-Western Railway, will be appointed as Director, Railway Audit and Mr. F. W. Wilby, Deputy Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office, will be posted as Chief Auditor.—A. P.

PORTRAIT OF RAMANA MAHARISHI

Unveiled At Jaffna

JAFFNA (Ceylon). By Mail.

The unveiling of the Portrait of Sri Ramana Maharshigal of Tiruvannamali was celebrated at the Kala Nilayam, Jaffna (Ceylon) on the 9th inst. with great enthusiasm. There were musical recitals by Messrs. Annaswami and Kamatchisundaram on Nadaswaram and Thavil, by Mrs. Maheswari Devi Navarathnam on the Veena and songs by Messrs. Aiyakkannu Desikar and Adi Rathnam accompanied by violin, mirudangam, and thapela. The hall and the quadrangle were fully packed with members and friends.

Srimath Swami Rudrakodiswar delivered an interesting lecture on the life and teachings of the Maharashi.

EXPORT DUTY ON RUBBER

Batavia Fixes 9 Cents On Half Kilogram

(Special Cable.)

BATAVIA, May 14.

The export duty on native rubber from June 1 has been fixed at nine cents per half kilogram nett dryweight.

SANGLI OBSERVES HARTAL

Protest Against Market Act

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, May 14.

The Sangli market observes "hartal" to-day as a protest against the Market Act pending before the State Ryots Assembly now sitting.

Mrs. Gertrude Delamere Reprieved

LONDON, May 14.

Mrs. Gertrude Elizabeth Delamare the first women sentenced to death in the Channel Islands, at Guernsey, on April 16 last for murdering farmer Alfred Bronard, has been reprieved. Her sentence has been commuted to one of life imprisonment.—Reuter.

DR. CERESOLE LEAVES PATNA

Will Proceed To Europe And Return In October

PATNA, May 14.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole, and Messrs Paulscheker and Joe Wilkinson of the International Voluntary Service of Peace who have been building model villages in Muzaffarpur District arrived here today on their way to Europe. They leave to-night for Wardha to meet Gandhiji and Mr. Andrews.

Interviewed Dr. Ceresole said that they had very valuable and interesting experience, which made them more determined to carry on with the work in the earthquake areas.

Building new villages is progressing fast, and the first village will be completed by the middle of June. Dr. Ceresole expects to return to India in October next.—United Press.

POOR RETURNS IN WORLD'S BIGGEST "SALE"

Auctioneer Recovers £2,500 For £50,000 Worth Parts Of 'Mauretania'

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, May 14.

The auctioneer took command of a Mauretania at Southampton and with characteristic coaxing opened the worlds biggest "sale" consisting of the whole interior fittings in several thousand lots. Costly panellings, the steering wheel and the letters of the ship's name are among the coveted items and facilities will be given to the purchasers to acquire whole rooms complete for erection, ashore. The prices bore little relationship with original cost and at the end of the day found £2,500 realised for articles costing £50,000. The sale will continue for a week.

WHALE FISHERIES IN ANTARTIC

Regulations May Be Made To Preserve Species From Extinction

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 14.

Between 7 and 800 hundred whales are roaming the Antarctic waters with long steel bullets fired into their blubbers this is done, with the object of discovering where the whales go, by the Royal Research Ship "William Scoresby" which returned to London after a seven months' whale marking expedition. Already about a score of bullets were recovered from the whales captured by the various whaling fleets.

Regulations may be made to protect the industry to preserve whaes from the danger of extinction.

LABOUR LEADERS SENT TO LOCK UP

LUCKNOW, May 14.

As a result of the security proceedings started by the police B. N. Sanyal, R. N. Sharma and K. S. R. Acharlar, president, secretary and joint secretary respectively of the Lucknow Scavengers Union, have been sent to lock up by the City Magistrate for failing to furnish personal bonds of Rs. 1,000 each.—A. P.

WOOLWORTH HEIRESS SECURES DIVORCE

Intends To Marry Spanish Nobleman

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 13.

Miss Reno Barbara Hutton, heiress to the Woolworth millions was granted "decree absolute" divorce from her husband, Prince Alexis Mdivani after a secret session of a few minutes. Barbara had charged her husband with "extreme cruelty" which the Prince denied.

She reported her intent to marry the Danish Nobleman, Count Hauguitz Reventlow immediately.

MARRIES REVENTLOW.

(Special Cable.)

RENO, May 14.

Barbara Hutton the Woolworth Heiress, married Reventlow.

Villupuram, May 14.—Four persons were killed as a sequel to the explosion of fireworks materials at Tiravathi village. The building in which the fire-works were being manufactured was blown off.—A. P.

LAVAL'S PEACE MISSION TO MOSCOW

Soviet Thinks Talks Will Prepare Ground For Security Pacts

MOSCOW, May 13.

The first day of the Laval-Litvinoff conversations passed off well, all important questions affecting the international policy of both nations being discussed at a meeting lasting for an hour and half in the afternoon. It is understood that both parties are well satisfied with the progress made. The Soviet is gratified at M. Laval's visit which is considered as evidence of a desire to ensure peace. The Soviet would welcome the collaboration of Poland with whom the Soviet already has a non-aggression pact and is ready to extend relations on a broader basis. This is felt that the Laval-Litvinoff conversations may do much to prepare the ground for widespread peace move in the form of extension of general security pacts and the formation of an eastern pact.—Reuter's Special.

GERMAN POLITICAL CIRCLES DISTURBED

Death Of Pilsudski Means Reorientation Of Eastern Policy

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, May 13.

Uneasiness in political circles over the possible consequences of the death of Marshal Pilsudski is reflected in the press.

"Germania" says, "The danger to the East has become greater than ever owing to the Franco-Russian Pact and Poland's old alliance with France. The new pact of friendship with Germany will now be subjected to a decisive test, for the opposition will hasten to counter-attack." But the papers generally hope that Marshal Pilsudski's political testament will prove strong enough to allow his political friends to pursue his policy of German-Polish understanding.

COMMUNISTS ON TOP IN PARIS ELECTIONS

Make Most Progress In Industrial Quarters Of Gay City

PARIS, May 13.

A Communist victory but nothing like a landslide, is the general verdict on the municipal elections. The Communists made most progress in the manufacturing environs of Paris, where they exploited unemployment, but the Moderates gain a majority in the Paris Municipal Council. The Provinces have mainly maintained the 'status quo.'—Reuter.

ABYSSINIA STILL WANTS ARBITRATION

She Denies Italian Allegation Of Mobilisation

GENEVA, May 13.

Abyssinia has sent a fresh Note to the League complaining about Italian military preparations and insisting on the urgent need for consideration of the question by the Council.

The Abyssinian note alleges that Italy has requested certain Governments to deter their nationals from accepting appointment as arbitrators in the frontier dispute. The note denies the Italian allegation that general mobilisation has been ordered in Abyssinia and pledges that the Abyssinian Government will accept the decision of an impartial arbitration tribunal.—Reuter.

PATIALA-JHALAWAR ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

PARIS, May 12.

The Maharaja of Patiala informed 'Reuter' that he had broken off the engagement between his daughter and the son of the Maharaj Rana of Jhalawar.

Questioned for reasons Patiala's Prime Minister said another statement would be made.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PILOT LEAVES BRUSSELS

BRUSSELS, May 13.

Mr. Katsuta Roano, the Japanese pilot, has left for Nuremberg.—Reuter.

HEALTH OF GOVERNOR OF MALTA

MALTA, May 12.

Governor Sir David Campbell was sent to hospital for abdominal trouble. He will be operated on today.—Reuter.

"MISS ENGLAND 1928" BRINGS BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT

Lord Revelstoke Denies Having Asked Her To Marry Him

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 13.

A breach of promise action wherein Miss Angela Joyce, stage and screen actress is suing Lord Revelstoke, is producing piquant evidence in the King's Bench. The plaintiffs real name is Ivy Dawkins, daughter of a retired Civil Engineer, born in Bombay in 1907, she was elected "Miss England" in the International Beauty Contest in 1928.

The defendant was Hon. Rupert Baring and a Cambridge undergraduate when on the eve of his 20th birthday they first meet casually at a West End cocktail bar. It was alleged the defendant thereafter paid her constant attention and love letters of an unusually ardent character from the defendant were read in the court. The case for defence was that they were all written before he attained majority. Mr. Neville Laski for the plaintiff said they made no imputation of any impropriety of conduct.

The plaintiff giving evidence said the defendant's father strongly opposed the idea of marriage when he learned that she was an actress. Therefore they decided not to see each other temporarily in view of his father's health but claimed he proposed marriage two months after he was 21. She went to Hollywood in 1933 and learned in March, 1934, that he had succeeded to the peerage in previous January on his father's death and married somebody else in the beginning of March.

The defendant in the witness box denied that his father's attitude was hostile. He had seen and heard nothing of her since April 1932. He asserted that he at no time promised to marry the plaintiff.

VERDICT FOR LORD REVELSTOKE

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, May 14.

Verdict was given for the defendant in the Lord Revelstoke breach of promise case against "Miss England 1928".

LATE MARSHALL PILSUDSKI

King George's Message Of Condolence

RUGBY, May 13.

The King has despatched a message of condolence to the President of Poland on the death of Marshal Pilsudski to whose work warm tributes are paid by the British Press.

In a personal message to the Polish Foreign Minister, Mr. Eden says "I shall always remember the interview with him which I was privileged to have during my visit to Warsaw, and I hasten to assure Your Excellency of my deep and sincere sympathy in this grievous loss which the Polish nation has suffered."—B O W

FRANCO-ITALIAN AIR CONVENTION SIGNED

ROME, May 13.

Signor Mussolini and General Denain, the French Air Minister have signed the air convention.

The Fanco-Italian Air Convention provides for the establishment of airlines, including the Rome-Paris Airline, also an airline between Tunisia and Tripolitana, which may be extended to the Italian and French East African colonies after agreement with the Egyptian Government.—Reuter.

INDIA BILL DEBATE

LONDON, May 13.

Maj. Edward Cadogan announced in the House of Commons his willingness to withdraw his amendment in view of Sir Thomas Inskip's statement, but Mr. Churchill and his supporters refused to agree and the amendment was defeated by 234 votes to 36.

The Churchillians also opposed the withdrawal of the sixth schedule, and support the motion for the adoption thereof, which was defeated by 255 votes to 33. Government voting against it.—Reuter

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Raj Kumar Fatehsinhji, Raj Kumar Ghanshyamsinhji and Staff Officer to the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

Major General and Mrs. H. Needham, Captain C. E. B. Simeon, Paymaster Commander and Mrs. M. H. Elliott, Lieut: Commander I. D. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. N. Vincent, Mr. P. Sturgis and Mrs. W. H. Watt dined at Government House on Tuesday.

Full Public Amenities For Harijans

Govt. Issue Consolidated Orders Against Discrimination

A resolution of the Government of Bombay states that Government have from time to time issued orders to officers of the various Departments regarding the steps to be taken by them to secure the free enjoyment of public amenities by members of the Scheduled (i.e. Depressed) Classes on the same terms as persons belonging to other communities. For the sake of convenience Government have now decided to consolidate those orders in a single body of instructions to be issued to all officers concerned. Government desire that these orders should be strictly enforced so as to make it clear to the public that neither Government nor any of their officers are prepared to countenance any discrimination against members of the Scheduled Classes in respect of the free and unrestricted use of public amenities and services.

NO DISCRIMINATION.

SCHOOLS:—The standing orders of Government regarding the admission of Scheduled Class children into schools require that all their "Educational Officers" should see that no disability was imposed on the children of Scheduled Classes in any school maintained or aided out of public funds. The orders also laid down that, where public schools are held in temples or sacred buildings or in buildings hired subject to the condition of the exclusion of the Scheduled Classes, efforts should be made to obtain other accommodation. Government also laid down explicitly that all pupils should sit together in the class regardless of caste distinctions and that separate seating arrangements for pupils of the Scheduled Classes or others should not be allowed.

The responsibility for seeing that these orders are carried out by Local Authorities rests primarily upon officers of the Educational Department. It is, however, very desirable for officers of other Departments, especially Revenue Officers, to pay attention to this point when visiting village schools, and besides reporting instances of flagrant or persistent non-compliance to use their personal influence towards securing the results desired.

PUBLIC AMENITIES.

Regarding "public hospitals, dispensaries and dharmashalas."—Government's orders in respect of these may be summarized as follows:—

(a) Government have requested the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay to instruct all Civil Surgeons and Medical Officers in charge of Government and aided hospitals (including Mental Hospitals and Leper Asylums) and dispensaries to see that no distinction is made in the treatment of patients belonging to the Scheduled Classes on the ground of custom, religion or orthodoxy of the Hindus and that if any instance of such differentiation occurs, to take suitable action and if necessary to report the case to Government.

(b) Local bodies should put up notice boards at all their dispensaries and dharmashalas stating that they are for the use of all castes including the Scheduled Classes.

(c) Requests from public bodies for assignment of Government lands for dharmashalas, etc., should not be granted except on condition that all castes alike will have equal use of the amenity.

WELLS AND TANKS.

Government's orders in respect of these are as follows:—

(a) Grants for village water supply may be reduced in the case of Local Bodies which take no measures to secure equality of treatment of all classes at public wells.

(b) Government first directed that Local Bodies should put notice boards on about 20 per cent of public wells in the district as an experiment stating that they are open for use to all castes and classes of the public without restriction. They also desired that the experiment should be tried by Municipalities in places where members of the Scheduled Classes are being prevented from access to public wells. Government have now ordered that notice boards should be erected and permanently retained at "all wells" vesting in local bodies.

(c) The right of all classes to use public wells has been over and over again affirmed. Officers should neglect no opportunity of making this clear to all concerned.

(d) Government have stated that they consider that the policy advocated by the Depressed Classes and Aboriginal Tribes Committee in paragraph 92 of their report is justified but that the necessary action should be taken by the Taluka Local Board, the Panchayat or the Sanitary Board or Committee as the case may be.

(e) Requests from Local Bodies for assignment of Government lands for wells, tanks, etc., should not be granted except on condition that all castes alike will have equal use of such wells, tanks, etc. It is the Government's desire that all touring officers when visiting villages should make specific enquiries as to whether the Scheduled Classes enjoy their right to take water from public wells, and should emphasize that this right exists.

PUBLIC VEHICLES.

Government have directed the officers concerned to enforce strictly the last sentence of rule 34 of the rules regulating the use of motor vehicles letting or plying for hire in all districts in the Presidency proper outside the City of Bombay published in July 1930, which runs as follows:—

"No driver or owner or agent employed on behalf of any owner shall refuse to sell a ticket to any person on ground of caste or community or refuse to allot a vacant seat to any ticket holder on such grounds."

Government desire that 'all' breaches of this rule should be punished either by action against the owner's or driver's permit, or both, by way of suspension or withdrawal, or by prosecution.

Hindi Schools Faced With Financial Starvation

DEPUTATION WAITS ON CITY MAYOR

Schools Committee Chairman Pleads Lack Of Funds, But Councillors Will Raise Question In Corporation

On behalf of the Hindi-Schools Committee of the Hindi-Bhasha-Bhashi Sammelan a deputation consisting of some prominent Hindi speaking citizens waited upon Mr. K. F. Nariman, the Mayor or Bombay, on Tuesday, at the Municipal Office. The Chairman and Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee were also present.

The deputationists submitted that for a population of nearly 200,000 Hindi-speaking citizens there were only two Primary Municipal schools and only two other primary schools are given grants. There were three other Hindi primary schools at Lower Parel, Jacob Circle and Sewri imparting education to about 300 children, all situated in the compulsory education area. The deputationists submitted that it was the duty of the Corporation to provide sufficient schools wherever sufficient number of pupils were available. These three schools were in such financial difficulty that unless the Corporation took them over under its management they were in imminent danger of being closed down.

While the Chairman and Secretary of the Schools Committee showed sympathy with the cause of Hindi schools both pleaded inability to take over the schools on grounds of lack of funds.

It is understood that some of the Corporators are going to bring forward a resolution before the Corporation asking for a special grant ear-marked for Hindi Schools.

As the funds initially needed for running the three primary Hindi schools in question would not amount to more than Rs. 10,000 it is expected that the Corporation of the Schools Committee should not have any difficulty in finding the same.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Cure For Small-Pox

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Seeing the prevalence of small-pox in almost all the cities and towns of India I wish to place before the public some of the simple but very effective remedies for the same which are tried for over twenty years by Pandit Taranathji and in our Hospitals.

The one very important symptom in small-pox which is to be paid most attention to, is constipation. The patient must first be relieved of this. Castor oil given in ½ to 1 ounce doses works very well. Milk of magnesia (obtainable at any chemists) is also very good. It is to be given in ½ to 1 ounce doses to start with. It may be given in 2 to 4 teaspoon doses daily during the course of the disease. It is one of the best and safest of laxatives for children. 1 to 2 teaspoons is the dose. No harmful effects are seen even when given daily to infants and children. This may be given mixed with fruit juice, tender cocoanut water or milk. Epsom salt (mag sulph) is also a good purgative that may be given at the beginning of an attack of small pox.

The next symptom is fever. For this 'Gorochah' is found to be most efficacious. No case has failed where this was used. It has a specific action on all the symptoms and complications of small pox. It is given in from 2 to 4 grains doses, mixed with a little milk. Or the following decoction may be given with benefit. Take powder of margosa bark ½ tola and the powder of Triphala 1 tola. (Triphala is the name given to the three myrobalans—chebulic (harda), embelic (amla) and beleric myrobalan (behda). Equal quantities of these powders mixed together is Triphala). Add to it 10 ounces or two cups of water and boil till reduced to 1/2 cup. Strain and add honey one ounce and give it twice daily. This not only brings down fever but acts as a laxative also. In this case no other laxative is necessary except at the commencement of the treatment of the disease.

For external application castor oil is to be used freely. It is to be applied all over the affected area. And a few drops be put into the eyes and ears too. If it is not acceptable as it is, deodorised or perfumed castor oil may be used. This not only heals the eruptions but prevents the dry scales from flying about and thus spreading the disease to others. Or the following paste may be used with benefit. Take a handful of margosa leaves and grind them well with a tola of turmeric powder in water. Make into a thin paste and apply all over the body twice daily.

As regards diet juice of sub-acid fruits like orange and grapes barley water, honey, cow's milk conjee of old rice and tender cocoanut water. Avoid all solid foods as also dal, oil chillies and fried things.

It has been found by experience that castor oil or milk of magnesia as laxatives, 'Gorochana' as an effective specific and tender cocoanut water only for diet act best. Even as much as water of 5 to 6 cocoanuts may be used per day. Plenty of water must be drunk.

Preventives:—1. The milk of half a cocoanut taken by suckling mothers daily in the mornings is a good preventive for themselves and the sucking babies.

2 Take isafgole ½ to 1 tola. Soak in 6 ounces of water for one hour. This water after the seeds are strained out taken with one tola of sugar candy is a good preventive especially for children.

3. 'Gorochana' is not only a specific after the attack has commenced but is a good preventive also. Dose: 2 grains with ½ ounce of warm milk on empty stomach, every day or every alternate day.

If any person wishes to know more about this our experience of the treatment of small pox he may write to me. I will only be too glad to respond to him.—Yours, etc.,

Ayurveda Mahopadhyaya,
Dr. G K MOORTY,
B.A., F P M S.,
Vice-Principal, Prema Medical College, Tungabhadra,
M S M Ry.

April 19.

Suburban Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Important resolutions relating to the village industries, promotion of birth control knowledge, Fascist menace the abolition of caste system, communal problem and the release of the detenues were passed at the Bombay Suburban Conference at Ville Parle. The discussion on the resolution moved by Sjt. Shantilal Shah and seconded by Sjt. Mukund Desai deserves some consideration. Considerable discussion ensued on the resolution which ran "Recognising that the Indian National Congress is the only national institution fighting for the country's cause and that a Socialist State is the ideal solution of India's difficulties the Conference calls upon the youth to strengthen the I N Congress in large numbers and to get the Socialist programme adopted as the official programme of the Indian National Congress." It is a matter of regret that the Conference passed the resolution deleting the socialist part of it. The Karachi Congress resolution on fundamental rights was the mixture of capitalism and socialism. The resolution as a whole consisted of two parts. The first part of the resolution paid a glowing tribute to the Congress which is the only institution fighting for the freedom of the country. The second part of the resolution proceeded to explain that the youths should join the Congress in large numbers and should convert the Congress to socialism. The conference rejected the second part of the resolution and we had here complete vindication of the merit of Congress leadership. Does it show the distrust of the socialist party? Prof Ranga M L A rightly strikes the note and says, "I have no doubt in my mind if India is in need of anything it is Socialist programme with the inevitable Gandhian back ground." India's destiny is a Socialist state and that the people in rural areas are in deep sympathy with socialism. Can we afford in this case to hoodwink the socialistic principles?—Yours, etc.,

KANTILAL D. KORA

Kaira

Happiness Within

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In a memorable lecture on "Happiness Within" delivered by Swami Ram Tirtha, on December 17th, 1902, in the "Academy of Science," San Francisco, published by the Rama Tirtha Publication League, Lucknow, in the first volume of his complete works, the Swami explains that the sunshine of happiness is seen in different places at different times, and the sun of happiness is the real self or the true spirit, known as the "atma." Man makes himself unhappy by seeking happiness in external objects and sense delights; instead of looking in he looks out for it.

By way of illustration, the Swami narrates three interesting stories:

1. A lover pined for an ugly woman. The king showed him the fair damsels that adorned his court and asked him to choose one of them in the place of his ugly love-lady. He said to the king, "Look at her with my eyes, and then say whether she is fair or ugly." That is the secret of all the fascination of attractive objects in the world.

2. We read the story of Echo in Grecian Mythology. She fell in love with her own image. So it is with all charms. It is your imagination that imports to them the power of charming you.

3. A woman in India lost her needle in the house. She went out of the house and was searching in the streets. Somebody asked her what she was searching for. She said she was searching for her needle. The gentleman asked, "Where did you lose the needle? She said, "In the house." He said, "How unreasonable it is to search in the street for a thing which was lost in the house": She said that she could not afford a light in the house and there was a lantern in the street. She could not hunt in the house, she had to do something, so she must hunt in the street.

This is exactly the way with the people. They have the heaven within them, the paradise, the home of bliss; but instead of looking in for happiness, they are searching in the streets, in the objects of the senses.

Conclusion—Realise the heaven within you, and all at once all the desires are fulfilled, all the misery and suffering is put an end to.

Passion, carnality or impurity of the heart, originating from ignorance or lack of self-knowledge and concomitant self-identification with the body, attachment to the world, and craving for pleasures are in the way of realisation. What is required to be done is to consume the dross of carnality in the fire of spiritual discernment.—Yours etc.

PHILO SOPHIA.

Stops Colds Quickly!

● Chamberlain's Cough Remedy soothes inflamed tissues, the cause of colds and coughs. It breaks up congestion and clears air passages in the nose and throat. Yet Chamberlain's is safe for anyone for it contains no narcotics... Used for more than sixty years... Keep a bottle handy.

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COUGH REMEDY

HARIJAN STUDENTS

Exempted From Examination Fees In Delhi University

NEW DELHI, May 12.

The question of the recognition of Sindhi as one of the vernaculars for purposes of teaching and examination in the University of Delhi came up before a meeting of the Academic Council of the University on May 11.

After prolonged discussion, the motion of Dr. S. Dutt of the Ramjas College to refer the question of the recognition of Sindhi to the Faculty of Arts was carried. It is expected that the Faculty of Arts will consider the question in relation to the larger problem of settling the position of vernaculars in the curriculum.

It was decided last year that candidates for University examinations belonging to the Harijan community should be exempted from the payment of examination fees. Rev. J. C. Chatterjee, Superintendent of Education, proposed an amendment to the effect that the following castes irrespective of religion should be deemed to belong to the Harijan community:

(1) Bhangi, (2) Chamar, (3) Jolah, (4) Kurmir, (5) Chirmar, (6) Reghar, (7) Nai and (8) Teli. —United Press.

The First annual Session of the North Travancore Muslim Association will be held on the 19th and 20th May in the pandal erected at the always Muslim School premises. Sahib Bahadur B. Pocker Sahib will preside.

New Diwan Of Cochin State

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Months have elapsed after the appointment of Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty as the Diwan of Cochin State. This topic now in the press may appear curious to the public, but the interesting side of it has not been yet well known to them.

The terms and conditions of Sir Shanmukham Chetty's appointment will appear interesting to the readers. He is to be paid Rs. 2,500 per mensem and the State is bound to keep him for 3 years, but Sir Shanmukham Chetty is not bound by this contract. He can resign the post. Economically Cochin is never able to pay such fat remunerations to officials. Whether Sir Shanmukham Chetty will succeed as the Diwan of the State is a fact which remains to be seen. It is rather humiliating to think that Cochin which stands as one of the foremost States in India in education, has not got any of her subjects capable for the Diwanship.

It is high time indeed for the rulers of the Indian States to realise the tendency of modern India towards democracy and respect the feelings of their subjects and consult their opinion in all such matters of fundamental importance.—Yours, etc.,

P. BALAKRISHNAN.

Matunga.

POOLED SECURITY IS THE ONLY WAY

Give Peace A Fresh Start

"Give Peace a fresh start" was the recent appeal of the "Daily Herald" to its readers. The alternative will be to give a fresh start to competitive armaments.

COMPETITIVE ARMAMENTS LEAD TO WAR

Between 1908 and 1913 European nations increased their expenditure on armaments by one-half.

	1908 Million £	1913 £
Great Britain	59	77
France	44	82
Germany	59	100
Italy	18	29
Austria Hungary	21	24
Russia	60	92
	261	404

This policy of attempting to ensure Peace by preparing for War resulted in 1914 in the Great World War!

WHAT WAR MEANT

Known dead 10,000,000

Presumed dead, because missing 3,000,000

Wounded 20,000,000

3,000,000 soldiers were made prisoners.

9,000,000 children lost their fathers.

5,000,000 wives lost their husbands.

10,000,000 people were driven from their homes.

The Great War cost Governments directly £39,000,000,000.

Cost to the British Government was £10,000,000,000.

Out of every 20s. which it spent, 16s. was borrowed and 4s. was taken from the taxpayer.

To-day out of an annual national expenditure of £698,000,000, £382,000,000 is spent to meet the cost of past wars and preparations against another war.

POST-WAR ARMAMENTS

When the Disarmament Conference opened in 1932, 57 countries were spending about £950,000,000 on armaments every year.

This annual expenditure is now rising!

The common justification of all nations is the need for adequate national forces to ensure national defence.

Europe and the world as a whole are again on the road to war.

NATIONAL ARMAMENTS DO NOT GIVE SECURITY

"People seeking safety by arms are like people seeking shelter during a thunderstorm; they are at the very point which is first struck when the thunderstorm breaks, instead of being secure during grievous danger."— Prime Minister.

"Competitive armaments in themselves are no security. We had competitive armaments before 1914, and they availed us nothing as a preventive of war."—Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal.

POOLED SECURITY.

Security can only be achieved by collective guarantees.

This means the Collective Peace System through the League of Nations under which the peace-breaker will be opposed by the collective action of the peace-nations.

Renunciation of war for national ends and acceptance of arbitration for the settlement of disputes must be supported by the pledge of collective action against aggression.

That is the policy of Pooled Security which alone will provide the basis for general disarmament.

Competitive armaments are the instruments of international anarchy which is the parent of war.

The collective Peace System is the instrument for pooled security which will become the parent of disarmament.

Strengthen the Labour Party in its efforts for Peace—Security—Disarmament through the Collective Peace System.

Inter-Caste Marriage

In Sanatan Jain Samaj

(From A Correspondent.)

AKOLA, May 14.

One inter-caste marriage took place in the Sanatan Jain Samaj, Akola, between Shriman Seth Chimnanlal Rughnathji, Swetambar Jain of Kalandri (Marwar) and Shrimati Kumari Bhagwatibai, Sanatan Jain Ashram, on the 5th inst. in the Sanatan Jain Mandir.

Mr. Mantri blessed the couple and the ceremony ended.

EVILS OF DECENTRALISATION

(Continued from page 8).

capitalism. The result is that everywhere the cry of over-production has gone up and curtailment of production and checking of mechanical advance, even mechanical retrogression, are in evidence all over the capitalist world. Capitalism has ceased to be a progressive force. The age of plenty that has been made possible by present mechanical advance is being thwarted by capitalism.

Socialism alone is the next step. By solving the problem of distribution it alone can further develop the productive forces of society. It alone can bring on earth the Age of Plenty—the eternal dream of mankind.

It betrays, therefore, as I have already said, utter misunderstanding of present economic trends to speak under these conditions of capitalism being a step from Socialism.

A Question

So much for a criticism of the Professor's criticism of Communism. Let me now turn to his own scheme. I shall formulate my criticism of it in the shape of a question.

How does Prof. Kumarappa expect to realise his scheme? Supposing we have our own Government, how does he propose, for instance, to decentralise spinning and weaving and sugar-making? At present most of these activities are carried on in large centralised mills. If Prof. Kumarappa is relying on his Association's ability to drive these mills out of business by pure economic competition, he is mistaken. Hand manufacture cannot compete with machine production. Then again if he hopes to kill them by the effort of his propaganda, i.e., by convincing people that decentralised industry is better, he is again mistaken. I do not think it is possible to do so. There is no reason to suppose that there will be no propaganda from the other side and that it will not be more effective.

There remains only one course—legislation—placing of such economic handicaps on these industries that they will die out. This, I claim, is in principle violence of the same kind as that used by Communists in declaring a whole class expropriated. If the process is slower in the first case it hardly alters the principle, because the parties concerned would submit to the decrees of Prof. Kumarappa only because intimidated by the power of the State to coerce them ultimately.

But even here in the matter of legislation Prof. Kumarappa will come up against a difficulty. If elections are held on the present so-called democratic principle, the centralised industrial classes will certainly try to return as many of their representatives as possible, and, with their resources, they might put up a real good show. At the same time Mr. Kumarappa will have to find enough supporters of his scheme to put his candidates through. It is difficult to say who will come out victorious in such a contest.

In any case it is obvious that Mr. Kumarappa while speaking of this "great challenge" that Gandhiji has thrown to Capitalism and Communism must fight the centralised industries of the present-day and decentralise them. Will the A. I. V. I. A. do this? The existence of its Advisory Board of men who are cotton and sugar magnates does not encourage one to believe that this will happen.

After Mr. Kumarappa has decentralised industry, supposing that he succeeds in it, he will have accomplished only half of his task. The other half would be devising plans to 'prevent' centralisation again. It must be remembered that cottage industries were in existence everywhere in the world before the Industrial Revolution and that they were all destroyed by the new productive forces. It should not be supposed that as soon as machinery appeared on the scene every one accepted it cheerfully. There was a long and bitter struggle between machinery and the craftsmen and it was only the combined economic superiority and the political power of the new rising industrial class that finally crushed the handicrafts. Machinery is much more powerful economically and politically now than it was in those days and it would not be very easy for handicrafts to fight it. In a pure economic fight they cannot win. Only if the handicraftsmen permanently hold power in their hands can they prevent the rise of machinery again. That is, a dictatorship of the small producer would be necessary. It would be necessary because the other forces would be for ever raising their heads. Is the Professor prepared to impose such a dictatorship over the country?

Illusory Hope

To conclude, it is wrong to suppose that centralisation under all conditions means violence and exploitation. Centralised productions under social ownership and control eradicates these evils and at the same time, keeping the high productive forces intact and even developing them, it makes unlimited social progress possible.

It is wrong, again, to suppose that this socialist production is based on the idealism of a few men at the top. Its real basis is the benefits it confers on the vast masses of the people—the workers, peasants, and soldiers. It rests on class interest.

Prof. Kumarappa has confused the economic issues in the present world by posing the problem as centralisation and decentralisation. The problem in reality is private social ownership of the means of production. The issue is whether the factories and mills, the banks and mines, trading and business shall remain in private hands for private benefit or whether they shall be transferred to Society for the benefit of Society.

Prof. Kumarappa has no reason to reject centralisation. And he is guilty of illogicality when he

(Continued in Col. 4.)

(Continued from Col. 7)

retains it in certain spheres and rejects it from others.

Decentralisation, while theoretically solving the problem of exploitation, is a reactionary step and also an illusory hope. It is reactionary because it turns back the productive forces of Society. It is illusory because not having a class basis it cannot materialise. Furthermore, it means lower standards of living for the people. It means scientific and cultural reaction. It means a medieval and rural outlook. It means military weakness.

(Concluded).

SENSATIONAL EVIDENCE IN ENTICEMENT CASE

Ranganayaki Reveals Story Of Her Unhappy Married Life

A total stay for three nights at her husband's house

Sleeping in the store-room,

Ill-treatment by husband, and

All these culminating in her being driven out of the house.

These was the episodes of the marital life of Mrs. Ranganayaki Madras Advocate's daughter as related by her at the resumed hearing of the case on Tuesday afternoon, in which R. N. Kapoor a Punjabi broker is charged with enticing and detaining a married girl to wit Mrs. Ranganayaki, before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. A. R. Gadkari, Mr. S. S. Raghavan, complainant and brother of the girl, said that since August 1932, several attempts were made by the relatives of the girl's husband to take her back and make her stay with her mother-in-law. The husband himself never visited her personally. The girl, sent them away saying that she would return, provided her husband lived separately away from his relatives.

Mr. Raghavan however could not state who the relatives were, nor could he say when they visited her. The girl's father-in-law was a retired Sub-Judge and was well-to-do.

OFF TO PONDICHERRY

Mr. Raghavan then narrated a sorry episode in answer to a question from Mr. Gadkari. Ranganayaki and two other female relatives were forcibly taken to Pondicherry in December, 1932 by one Doss, whom he described as a "rowdy". When he came to know of it, he reported the matter to the police, but the girls however were brought back after two days' stay. No prosecution was launched against Doss, with a view to avoid scandal.

And six days after they returned from Pondicherry, Ranganayaki and one of the female relatives went to Vidyodhaya, a boarding school, where they stayed for six months.

To a question whether the husband of the girl did not care for her since 1932, Mr. Raghavan replied, "No".

The next witness was Mr. Francis M. Castro, proprietor of the Mellos Hotel at Ballard Estate. He stated that "Mr. and Mrs. Kapoor" went on January 31, 1935, to reside in the hotel and identified the accused and the girl.

Counsel for Complainant: How did they behave towards each other?

Mr. Castro: Like honeymooning couple. (Laughter.)

WOES OF MARRIED LIFE

Ranganayaki then stepped into the witness box.

She was married, she stated, to one Mr. R. Srinivasa Raghavan in 1932, when she was fifteen.

The next day after the marriage, she went to her husband's house and stayed there for the night. After about ten days, she again halted for a night. Another and the last visit was in August, 1932.

"I slept", she continued, "in the store-room for these three nights".

Court: Your husband also slept in the room?—No.

Court: He visited the room?—No.

Court: What was the age of your husband?—22.

"In September", she continued, I received a notice. It stated that if within ten days I didn't come he would take a separation from me in a Court of law".

Court: What did you do with it?—I destroyed it.

Counsel for complainant: Your mother-in-law was kind to you?—Yes.

Counsel: And husband also?—No.

Counsel: Why?

Ranganayaki: (With a blush): I don't know. The first night I went there, he put me all sort of absurd questions.

Counsel: What was your husband known as?

Ranganayaki: Baboo.

Court: How did you address him?

Ranganayaki: (After some hesitation): I had no opportunity to call him.

Continuing, she said she had at the time of her marriage passed the third form and she was continuing her studies in an institution.

GAVE UP STUDY

She had to give up her studies six months after her marriage, as her eye-sight became bad.

Counsel:—You stopped or your father stopped?—I told my father, and he advised me not to attend school.

Counsel:—Your husband ill-treated you?—Very badly.

Court:—Can you explain how he ill-treated you?—He put me absurd questions on the first night.

Court:—About your past behaviour?—On the second night he never talked to me. On the third night he asked me to get out. And all this was within a month.

Court:—Was the marriage consummated?—No.

Court:—Was it a love marriage or a forced marriage?—My father chose him for me and I accepted him.

At this stage the Court rose for the day and the case was adjourned to Thursday.

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General Manager.

Posting Preventive Staff At Sugar Factories Unjustified

Maharashtra Manufacturers' Association Protests Against Government Action

The Secretary, Maharashtra Sugar Manufacturers' Association, Bombay, has addressed the following to the Government of Bombay:

"I am directed by the Association to state that the justification offered by Government for posting resident preventive staff at the sugar-factories in this Presidency is unconvincing and unsatisfactory.

"Government have sought to make out that for efficient control and proper collection of revenues this posting is necessary. In this connection, the Association would like to point out that in no other province of India including the U. P. and Bihar which produce about 80 p.c. of the total sugar manufactured in India, has such posting of resident preventive staff at sugar-factories been found necessary and it could not be said that either the control or collection of central revenues in these provinces is not efficient or not proper.

Why Bombay Alone?

"It is difficult to understand why the Government of Bombay alone of all the Provincial Governments should have found it necessary to resort to such a procedure: a procedure which was not resorted to by them in the case of Cotton Textiles when an excise duty thereon was in operation.

"In the case of textile factories there were many more factories and these were scattered over many more centres widely apart and the excise duty continued for several years. If the textile manufacturers could be relied upon by the Government of Bombay and all other sugar-factories in other provinces are relied upon by other provincial Governments to furnish the authorities with the necessary statements on which the excise dues are calculated and collected and if this arrangement is not found to result in evasions of the excise duty, it is not clear why the same arrangements should not be found sufficient in the case of sugar-factories in this Presidency unless it is presumed that not even one or two of all these sugar-factories in the Bombay Presidency are as trustworthy or reliable as the textile manufacturers in this Presidency or the 120 or more sugar-factories in other provinces

Association's Protest

"I am therefore directed by this Association to record its protest against this procedure and the implications of posting resident preventive staff at the sugar-factories in this Presidency.

"Government have further sought to make out that the cost of this arrangement is small and that the manufacturers have not to pay for it. I am directed by the Association to point out that these statements are not quite correct.

"After all, these expenses are borne by the general body of taxpayers which includes these manufacturers. And whether the cost of the resident staff is small or otherwise, is not a strictly relevant consideration, since this is a matter of principle and the Association has all along objected to this arrangement on principle.

Not Justifiable

"Granting however that the cost thereof is very small it is still not justifiable to incur the same when it is not necessary to do so. I am therefore directed by the Association to observe that this posting of a resident preventive staff is not justifiable either on principle or on grounds of practical advantages and should be therefore done away with as soon as possible.

"The Sugar-Factories are joint-stock companies who have to maintain an elaborate system of book-keeping, approved and certified by registered auditors. They have to maintain daily reports and weekly reports, technical reports and stock reports and a number of checks and cross-checks throughout their organisation. I am therefore directed by the Association to request the Government to reconsider this question in all its aspects and rely, for the purposes of collecting the excise dues, on the statements furnished by the factory-owners of sugar issued of the premises and to remove the resident staff since it is superfluous and unnecessary."

INDIAN GROUP NOMINATED

For Election To International Court Of Justice

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

With reference to a Simla telegram that Sir N. N. Sircar, Sir Harold Derbyshire, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, and Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, have been nominated from India's National Group for selection of persons to serve on the International Court of Justice at the Hague, enquiries show that in consequence of the death of the Judge Adachi, a member of the Permanent Court of International Justice, the Assembly and the Council of the League of Nations have to elect a new member in that vacancy to the Court.

PROCESS OF SELECTION.

The members of the Court are elected from a list of persons nominated from National Groups represented in the Permanent Court of Arbitration. In the case of members not represented in the Court, nominations are made by national groups appointed for this purpose, by their Governments. The National Group appointed by the Government will have to select four persons.

Under Article 2 of the Statute, the Permanent Court is to consist of a body of independent judges elected regardless of nationality, possessing high moral character and qualifications for appointment to the highest judicial offices or are jurists of recognised competence in international law.

India has not hitherto been represented on the Court and apparently for that reason the Government of India has been requested to constitute its National Group and accordingly the National Group has been nominated.—A. P.

WILL CHINA BECOME JAP PROTECTORATE ?

Chiang Kai Shek Refutes Suggestion As Childish And Fantastic

An interview granted on February 2 by General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs commission, coupled with information from various unimpeachable sources, set to rest all rumours and speculations which have arisen from recent conversations between the Generalissimo and Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Minister to China, and Lieut.-Gen. Yoshiyuki Suzuki, military attache to the Japanese Legation in China.

Replying to a question regarding the foreign policy of the National Government, General Chiang stated:

"China, in all her dealings with other nations, has always treated them with the utmost sincerity, so that they may fully place confidence in her fairness and understand her attitude. We believe that Mr. Hirota's recent speech made before the Japanese Diet is also sincere, and I would think that our Chinese people, high and low would not regard it otherwise."

REASONABLE PERSUASION

Continuing, General Chiang remarked that due to repeated provocations certain section of the Chinese people is anti-Japanese, but the Chinese Government has continually used reasonable persuasions to modify this attitude.

However, General Chiang further declared, during this complicated period of international isis nothing short of the real application of the principle of equality between nations can ever dispel the international clouds of suspicion and bring the world back to a brighter future.

BOTH NEED CORRECTION

Concerning Sino-Japanese relations General Chiang expressed the opinion that Japan's aggressive policy towards China and China's anti-Japanese movement should simultaneously be corrected. That, in his opinion, is the only way to bring the two countries back to the normal level of mutual friendship.

Our people, the Generalissimo stated, should foster an attitude of rational reasoning and control their emotions which are responsible for the anti-Japanese movement. But at the same time, the Japanese people should reciprocate in a spirit of mutual goodwill by changing their traditional attitude.

CHILDISH AND FANTASTIC

Questioned regarding apprehensions that China may eventually sink to the level of a Japanese Protectorate, General Chiang replied:

"What is the object of our revolution other than to ensure an independent, strong and united China? The sort of rumours you referred to are too childish and fantastic to be given credence by anyone who at all understands Sino-Japanese relationships and takes a realistic view of present-day Far Eastern affairs."

It was learned that the visit of Mr. A. Ariyoshi to General Chiang was a regular courtesy call, and during the call the Japanese Minister explained that the speech made by Mr. Hirota, Japanese Foreign Minister, at the Diet on Japan's policy towards China expressed the real attitude of the Japanese Government. Mr. Ariyoshi also voiced the hope that the Chinese Government would help to improve the anti-Japanese situation in China.

No concrete Sino-Japanese problem was touched upon either by Mr. Ariyoshi or the Generalissimo.—"Bulletin of International Relations Committee on Banking."

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND SWADESHI

The Director of Industries And Commerce, Mysore State, in the Course of an Address on the International Co-operators' Day stated as follows:

"Every pie you spend on a Foreign Article, however cheap it may be drives another nail on the Coffin of unemployment for you, and every pie you spend on an Indian Article takes you one step nearer the open door of employment."

It Becomes the Duty of every True Patriot to Buy INDIAN Now & Always

The Director Further Stated:—

"India will begin to prosper, and Indian Industry will begin to flourish from the day that every Indian realizes that he has economic duties and obligations for living in India and not merely privileges and rights".

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has been manufacturing an exquisite range of "Fabrics—"Crepes", "Satins", Georgettes —The Factory has been able to give employment to more and more people every year and we can continue this progress only if, what is now a creed.—"Buy Indian"—becomes an article of faith.

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Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi, Bombay.

CALCUTTA'S "LITERARY COOLIES"

Temporary Job At 12 As. A Day For Carrying Books !

CALCUTTA, (By Mail).

For the first time in the career of the University of Calcutta, the Associated Press learns, manual labour for its administration has been recruited from amongst undergraduates, one of whom is an M.A. of the Dacca University and has also passed the B.T. and preliminary law examinations.

LITERARY "COOLIES"

The University authorities, it is reported, have temporarily employed a number of youngmen on a daily wage-system as "literary coolies" to carry the stock of books of both the Post-Graduate and the Main University Libraries, now situated at the ground floor of the Ashutosh Building and the first floor of the Darbhanga building to the new library hall built on the topmost floor of the Ashutosh Building. These "gentlemen workers" number more than a dozen. The daily wage each of them earns is 12 annas a day because of their literary qualification can manage to arrange their loads according to the definite plan decided upon by the authorities without any further supervision.

It is stated that the work of shifting the books will take about a month and a half.—A. P.

BLOW TO LANCASHIRE

LONDON (By Air Mail).

It must have been a bitter disappointment for the people of Lancashire to see how comparatively few of their M.P.'s voted for the Indian Tariff Board proposal in the House of Commons. This amendment to the Government's Bill, which was defeated, was designed to prevent discrimination against Lancashire's goods, and it was therefore of vital interest to the cotton trade.

All that remains to protect Lancashire is a "special responsibility" of the Governor-General, and the goodwill of the Indian politicians. The tariff against British cotton goods has been raised from 3 per cent. to 25 per cent. in a few years. Lancashire might indeed pray to be saved from such "good-will."

The people of Lancashire have been indifferently advised. If the cotton county—or some of its representatives—should desert the cause of cotton how could it expect other sections of the country to show an interest in the industry? The fate that will overtake Lancashire will be largely the fault of those who should be working to forward her interests.—"Daily Mail."

PATIALA EXPLODES MYTHS

Story About Cook And Luxuriant Beard

LONDON (By Air Mail).

The Maharajah of Patiala, Chancellor of the Princes of India, one of the four Honorary Indian A.D.C.'s to the King, he exploded one after another the rumours that have gathered about him says the special representative of the "Daily Express," London.

It is not true that it takes him three and a half hours to curl his luxuriant beard and put on his turban. He said:—

"I can tell you to the second how long the two tasks take—two and a half minutes."

He has not brought his regal jewels with him. He said:—

"The social occasions will call for uniform. So I have not brought Indian dress."

He is not travelling with the Maharanee. She is ill and is remaining in Paris. He said:—

"Her Highness is very sad that she cannot be here, but her health must come first."

He has not brought his cook to prepare his curries. He has left him to serve the Maharanee's special diet.

He told me that he is not forbidden to have leather in his rooms owing to the religious code that holds the ox and cow sacred. He said:—

"It is utterly untrue."

He is not taking luxurious quarters wherever he goes. He said:—

"I have taken two rooms for myself during my stay. I believe there are three or four for my staff."

The Maharajah is to return to Paris after the Jubilee to resume treatment for high blood pressure. He is to be received by the King to-day.

He had one message. He said:—

"I can tell you that every State in India is enthusiastic about the Jubilee."

EIGHT-YEAR OLD GIRL'S FATAL FALL

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

Amtullabegum (8 years), died on Sunday night at the J. J. Hospital of peritonitis.

Ahmedbeg, uncle of the girl, in giving evidence to-day, stated that about a fortnight ago he discovered a swelling on the girl's forehead and questioned her about it. She said in reply that she fell down while playing with other children in the school. She was treated by a private doctor and on May 12 and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died.

"Peritonitis following perforation of intestines due to accidental fall", was the verdict recorded by the City Coroner.

QUARTERLY GOLD RESERVE STATISTICS

The total visible gold reserves of the world (apart from the U S S R) increase by about 154 million old U S gold dollars during the first quarter of 1935.

The most important increases during this quarter were: the United States, dollars 195 million Union of South Africa dollars 21 million; France dollars 20 million; a slight increase has been recorded also in Japan, the United Kingdom and Canada.

In Switzerland, reserves decreased by dollars 38 million; in Belgium by dollars 34 million; in the Netherlands by dollars 11 million, and in Yugoslavia by dollars 9 million.

The reserves of all other countries remained almost unchanged.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON UP BY 1 POINT

Two-Sided Fluctuations In Crossrates

GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER VERY FIRM

Grains Easy But Metals Bullish

BOMBAY, May 14.

On Tuesday, Cross-rates moved both ways with a steady undertone.

HEALTHY OUTLOOK IN N. Y. COTTON.

New York cotton opened steady and presented a healthy outlook following Mr. Morgenthau's broadcast address on silver. Better Wall Street advices lent further support to the market.

GOLD STEADY AND SILVER FIRM.

London gold improved slightly but silver was very firm.

WHEAT AND LINSEED EASY.

Wheat and linseed ruled easy in the absence of buying support. Metals ruled bullish.

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES MORE CHEERFUL.

The London Stock Exchange was sluggish with an undecided tone. Gilt-edged securities were somewhat more cheerful.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(July 1935.)

New York, May 14.

Previous closing	11.86
To-day's opening	11.87
Difference	plus .01
To-day's closing	11.87
Difference	plus .01

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(July 1935.)

Liverpool, May 14.

Previous closing	6.46
To-day's opening	6.45
Difference	minus .01
To-day's closing	6.49
Difference	plus .03

BROACH EXPECTATION

July|August Rs. 241

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 14.

After a prolonged period of quiescence the New York cotton market tried to stage a somewhat healthy outlook following Mr. Morgenthau's broadcast address regarding silver. Though little business was transacted the tone of the market was undubitably steady.

Trading in July commenced at 11.87 i.e. 1 point higher than the previous closing. The market was moderately active on some trade buying influenced by better Liverpool cables. Later in the session better Wall Street advices forced up the prices to 11.89 i.e., 3 points higher than the previous closing. At this level the market remained steady and seemed to show no more signs of improvement.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.87 with a rise of 1 point.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 14.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.92|11.92) 11.87|11.87.
October (11.77|11.76) 11.69|11.68.
December (11.82|11.81) 11.74|11.74

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 14.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American May (6.54) 6.54.
American July (6.47) 6.48.
Egyptian May (8.09) 8.11.
Egyptian July (8.09) 8.11.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 14.

Broach July|August moved between Rs. 241 and Rs. 242 at night. The rate at 10-30 p.m. was Rs. 241-8 with New York futures about 4 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 14.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 79|13 80|- and 80|7. Better New York and London silver advices forced up the prices touching the highest for the day to Rs. 81|11, 81|14 don that business was done half-don that business was done hafl penny under the fixing rates caused a set-back and prices closed steady at Rs. 81|4, 81|7 and 81|13.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 14.

Previous closing	4.87 1|2
To-day's opening	4.87 5|8
To-day's closing	4.87 1|4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 14.

Previous closing	4.88 1|16
To-day's opening	4.87 3|8
To-day's closing	4.87 5|16
Difference	—.00 3|4

FRANC RATE

London, May 14.

Previous closing	74.10
To-day's opening	73.96
To-day's closing	73.98
Difference	minus .12

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 14.

London exchanges opened steady with the sterling dollar quoted at 4.87-3|8. Later due to the lack of support the rate sagged to 4.86-1|2 but the fall was not long maintained and gradually the rate improved to 4.87-1|2.

The sterling dollar crossrate finally closed at 4.87 5|16.

Franc opened at 73.96. Later there was a slight set-back and franc was quoted at 73.84 but there appeared fairly good speculative support and the rate spurted to 74.03.

The sterling franc crossrate finally closed at 73.98.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 14.

The market closed uncertain.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	33 1|2d	34 3|4d.
Spot	33 5|8d	34 15|16d

LONDON GOLD

London, May 14.

Gold per ounce (£7-2-6 1|2) £7-2-8 1|2.

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 14.

3 months (5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.) 5|8 p.c. to 5|8 p.c.

4 months (9|16 to 5|8 p.c.) 9|16 to 5|8 p.c.

6 months (5|8 to 11|16 p.c.) 5|8 to 11|16 p.c.

CROSS RATES.

London, May 14. 3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1|8) 1-6 1|8.
Paris on Bombay (5.60 3|8) 5|59.
New York on Bombay (36.85) 36.92.
Berlin on Bombay (0.91 3|4) 0.91 3|4.
London on Shanghai 1-8 1|4) 1-8 1|2.
London on Milan (59.71) 59.34.
London on Kobe (1-2 5|32) 1-2 5|32.

Gold opened slightly easy at Rs. 35|7|6, 35|8|3 and 35|9|3. The market was depressed on weak exchanges to Rs. 35|5|3, 35|6 and 35|7 but later steady exchanges ameliorated tre market and prices closed quietly steady at Rs. 35|6|3, 35|7 and 35|8.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 14.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with May at 63, July 34-7|8, October 67 and December 68-1|8 general selling predominated the market and buying incentive was lacking hence prices sagged.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 14.

Chicago wheat prices opened quiet with May at 0.91-1|8. The market lacked support owing to lack of confidence and prices declined on commission house selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, May 14.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£225 buyers £225 1|4) sellers. Irregular) £226 buyers £226-1|2 sellers. Barely steady.

Lead (No buyers £13 3|4 sellers. Firm) £13 3|4 buyers £13 13|16 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (36 1|2 to £37 1|2) £37 to £37 1|2.

Glasgow (£70) £70.

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0-10) 0-10.
Indian Pekos higher (1-0) 1-4 1|2.
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11) 0-11.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-4) 2-4.

JUTE.

Crop May June (£19 1|2 sellers.) £19 5|16 paid and buyers.

Dunlop May (£21 1|4) £21 1|2 sellers.

Lightning May (£19 1|2) £18 3|4 sellers.

RUBBER.

Spot (5 3|4) 5 13|16 paid and buyers.

April June (6 1|16) 6 1|8 paid and buyers.

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1|4 sellers) £12 1|4 sellers.

Linseed Calcutta May-June (£11 5|8 sellers) £11 5|8 sellers.

Linseed La Plata (£9 7|16) sellers) £9 7|16 sellers.

Groundnut Coromandal (£15 1|2 sellers) £15 1|4 sellers.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED.

(September Delivery)

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association)

Bombay, May 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	7	2	0
Rates at 12-6 noon	7	2	0
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	7	2	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	7	2	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	7	2	9
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	7	2	9
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	7	2	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, May 14.

Wheat May	4 6 3
Linseed May	6 13 6

The tone was quiet.

WOOL SALES

Liverpool May 14.

Good supply was sold actively to Britain and the Continent at full rates.

Greasy inferior to superior lower (0-5) 0-5.

Greasy inferior to superior higher (1-4) 1-4.

Scoured inferior to superior lower (0-10) 0-7.

Scoured inferior to superior higher (1-10 1|2) 2-0.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 14.

	1934-35	1933-34
F.P. Bales		
Receipts to date.		
13-5-35	4222000	7227000
Receipts. Yesterday.		
13-5-35	8000	8000
Exports to date		
13-5-35	4190000	6714000
Stock at Ports		
10-5-35	1878000	2921000
Stock at Interior Towns		
13-5-35	368000	1416000
Stock at Liverpool.		
10-5-35	726000	1040000
Visible Supply.		
10-5-35	4632000	6534000
Quantity in sight		
10-5-35	7616000	1141600
Quantity out of sight.		
10-5-35	8302000	11435000

All Sections And Gilt-Edged Securities Higher Again

TRADE BUYING AND SPECULATIVE SUPPORT IN RUBBER

Morgenthau's Statement Encourage Silver Speculators

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 14.

On the Stock Exchange business in all sections was smaller but the general tone continued firm. Gilt-edged securities particularly were higher again.

On commodities rubber advanced on trade buying and speculative support. Speculators encouraged by Mr. Morgenthau's statement forced the price of silver 1-1|4 pense up to 34-3|4 but later profit-taking and speculative selling caused the price to decline, the final quotation being half-penny below fixing.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, May 14.

The 3 1|2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £98 1|4.

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, May 3, £97 1|2.
Tuesday, May 7, £98.
Wednesday, May 8, £97 3|4.
Thursday, May 9, £97 1|2.
Friday, May 10, £97 1|4.
Monday, May 13 £98.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 14. 3-30 p.m.

Markets generally were quieter. The general tone was rather irregular. Gilt-edgeds were steady to firm. British Industrials were easier on profit-taking.

BRITISH FUNDS.

2 1|2 per cent Consols (£88 1|4) £88 1|2.

3 1|2 per cent Government Loan (£108 3|8) £108 5|8.

4 1|2 per cent Conversion Loan (£114) £114 1|8.

4 per cent Funding Loan (£118) £118 1|8.

3 1|2 per cent War Loans (£106 3|8) £106 1|2.

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£116 1|4) £116 1|2.

INDUSTRIALS.

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (27-1 1|2) 27-1 1|2.

Marks and Spencer Splits share (5) 5.

Hydro Electric (dol. 3 3|4) dol. 4.

Musical Industries (26-6) 27-1 1|2.

Primchin Johnson (42-7 1|2) 42-7 1|2.

Imperial Chemical (35-0) 35-0.

Imperial Chemical Ord. (8-6) 8-6.

Woolsworth New Ford (109-9 Ex Div.) 109-9.

Realisation 1930 (86 1|2) 86 1|2

Dunlop Rubber (41-7 1|2) 41-4 1|2.

University Ordinary (28-3) 28-3.

Ford Motors (33-1 1|2) 32-6.

Cables and Wireless (5 7|8) 5 7|8.

British American Tobacco (120-0) 120-0.

Camera A (£8) £8.

Imperial Tobacco Ord. (138-1 1|2) 137-6.

P and O S N Co. Defd. (15-10 1|2) 15-10 1|2.

Distillers (91-3) 91-3.

Bred and Dyers (7-3) 7-3.

British Celonese (9-3) 10-3.

J and P Coates Ordinary (67-3) 67-3.

Courtaulds Ordinary (52-4 1|2) 52-4 1|2.

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-9) 6-9.

Western Ltd. Ordinary (13-1 1|2) 13-1 1|2.

Inter. Nickels (29-0) 29-6.

Bengal Iron and Steel (5-4 1|2) 5-4 1|2.

Tata Iron and Steel (£109 1|2) £109 1|2.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 14.

	Cwts.
Wheat	21424
Linseed	16760
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	1650
Gingellyseed	720
Poppyseed	35
Groundnuts	11063
Castorseed	3595
Rice	22335
Myrabollams	3284
Cottonseed	620
Gram	3154
Joowar	1803
Barley	196
Bajree	1861
Coal	174
	Tons.

INDIAN LOANS

London, May 14. 3-30 p.m.

3 per cent Indian Stock (£87 1|2), £88 1|2.

3 1|2 per cent Indian (£97 1|2) £98.

4 1|2 per cent Indian Stock 1950|55 (£112 1|2) £113.

4 1|2 per cent 1958|68 (£116) £116 1|2.

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109) £109.

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£117) £117.

3 1|2 per cent New Indian 1954-58 (£105 1|2) £106.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£111) £111.

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (18-6) 18-6.

Donaro Tea (43-9) 43-9.

Empire of India and Ceylon (34-4 1|2) 34-4 1|2.

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£13) £13.

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (21-9) 21-9.

Gula Kelampong (21-3) 21-3.

Rubber Plant Inv. Trust (28-9) 28-9.

MINING SHARES.

Nandydrug (56-3) 56-3.

Burma Corporation (9-10 1|2) 10-1 1|2.

Rio Tintos (£16 3|4) £16 3|4.

East Rand Proprietary (54-3) 53-3.

Rand Mines (166-3) 166-3.

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (44-4 1|2 Ex Div.) 43-1 1|2.

Anglo Dutch (54-4 1|2) 54-4 1|2

Burma Oil (74-4 1|2 Ex Div.) 74-4 1|2.

Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-6.

Shell Transport (57-4 1|2) 56-7 1|2.

Royal Dutch (23 1|4) 23 1|4.

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£49 3|8) £49 3|4.

L M Ford (£19) £19.

L N E R Defd. (£6 1|2) £6 1|2.

Southern Dutch (£24 1|2) £24 1|2

London Pass 5 per cent (£134) £134.

London Board G Stock (£100) £100.

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (285-0) 283-9.

Goddar New (231-3) 226-3.

Moddar New (81-10 1|2) 81-10 1|2.

Sub Nigel (285-0) 283-9.

Union Corporation (162-0) 160-9.

Spring Mines Split share (48-9) 48-9.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 14.

General Motor (dol. 31 1|2) dol. 32 1|8.

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol. 15 1|2) dol. 15 3|8.

U S Steel Common (dol. 33 1|8) dol. 33.

U S Steel Preference (dol. 37 1|2) unquoted.

READR COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 14.

38 Mithabhai Natnoo Bolda 227-1/2
66 N. Fatehalli Nagar 219
107 Viram Ludha Munavadar 12 off
100 N. Fatehalli Sailu 2 on
85 Toyamankwak Murtizapur 217
51 Do Dharwa 225
50 Do Dhuri 150
214 Do Amraoti 222-1/4
60 Langli & Co. Bhilwara 220
100 Toyomankwak Akola 212-1/2
180 Langli & Co. Rahala 221

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Name	Latest prices £
Wiluna Gold Corporation Ord	2 18 9
London Tin Corporation Ltd	0 9 1½
Turner and Newall	2 19 0
Associated Electric Industries	1 7 6
Attock Oil	0 6 10½
Associated Portland Cement	2 10 0
Electric Supply Corporation	3 1 9
Ooegum Gold Mining Preferred	1 4 6
Beira Railways	0 18 6
County of London Elec Supply Ord	2 17 5
Marconi International Marine	1 11 6
Calendar's Cable and Constn Co.	3 10 6
General Electric Ord	2 12 6
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 9 4½
L M and S Railway 4 per cent Pref	82 10 0
International Railways of C America	dol. 3.50
Malayalam Plantations	1 10 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate Ord	1 14 6
British S Africa (Chartered)	1 3 1½
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 9 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord	0 2 3
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 10 0.03 p.c. p.a.

Market outlook hopeful.

BHAVNAGAR MARKET QUOTATION

(From Messrs. Seth Brothers)

Bhawanagar, May 14.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ground Nut Oil Ready	6	8	6
Ground Nut Oil Vaisak	6	8	3
Ground Nut Oil Ashad	6	9	6
Ground Nut Oil Teji-Mandi	0	8	6
Ground Nut Oil Badlo	0	3	6
Ground Nut Ready	3	7	3
Ground Nut July	3	8	9
Ground Nut Tejimandi	0	4	3
Ground Nut Vaishakh	3	6	6
Vaishakh Tejimandi	0	4	3
Yarn Gold-mahar	107	4	0
Yarn Tejimandi	3	0	0
Sugar Ready	4	13	3
Sugar Hira	5	0	0
Sugar April	4	1	0
Sugar May	4	2	0
Sugar June	4	3	0
Sugar July-September	4	4	0
Sugar October-December	4	4	6
Corrugate Tata	9	5	0
Corrugate Tata	9	9	5
Corrugate 12 feet	10	12	0
Khila S.S.	13	8	0
Chand Tara	13	5	0
Rice Naini Mill	6	10	0
Rice Mil Sugandhi	7	4	6

DISCRIMINATORY AND PENAL TARIFF

(Continued from page 6.)

dom of fiscal policy. Nobody has suggested that that should be reversed. That means that the spirit of that policy—not the letter—must be conceded as the one which is to prevail in relation to the tariff question as affecting Lancashire. If India thinks it necessary, for balancing her Budget, having regard to the revenues that are at the disposal of the Central Government or the Federal Government of the future, to impose certain tariffs of a revenue character, it is surely not to be said that we can interfere with a revenue tariff of that kind without going back on the grant to India of 'almost absolute freedom of fiscal policy."

The two ideas were inconsistent. Even the sponsors of this clause had recognised this in one of their other clauses. Sir Henry Page Croft had expressed his desire to secure acceptance of Imperial Preference, but if he turned to one of his own clauses he would find that he recognised the necessary exception even from Imperial Preference of a duty imposed mainly for revenue purposes.

Sir Henry Page Croft: Not 25 per cent.

Sir T. Inskip: I am not saying that 25 per cent cannot be penal in effect, but it is fair to recognise there is a difference between saying that a tariff might be penal in its effect against Lancashire and that a tariff is intended to be penal in the sense of being discriminator, or penal because you want to hurt the person it is going to prejudice.

Imperial Preference was a gift which one nation gave to another in return for similar accommodation. It was not a letter but a boon conferred by those who were prepared to give it. "If you attempt to force Imperial Preference on India," the Attorney General said, "you would not only interfere with a fiscal policy but you would deprive Imperial Preference of precisely that character which has made it so valuable in increasing the trade and developing the connection between two great countries. I should always deplore any attempt to force Imperial Preference on any community within the Empire."

More than once 25 per cent tariff had been mentioned. He was informed that when the tariff was increased up to 7½ per cent it was solely due to the increased expenditure caused by the war. He was told that between the 7½ and 15 per cent a great deal of the increase was rather protective than revenue, but that when it was raised from 15 to 25 per cent it was almost wholly due to world trade.

That it was punishing in effect against Lancashire interests he frankly admitted and he hoped and believed the high-water mark had been reached. If there was any means of devising an impartial tribunal that could fairly hold the scales between the two interests which were found to some extent to conflict, the Government would be only too happy to give consideration to any proposal of that character. Until that happy moment arose the proposals contained in the bill seemed to go a long way to meeting the fears that appeared to have been entertained or for allaying the suspicions that the Government intended that nothing should be done to help Lancashire.

The clause moved by Mr. Thorp was rejected by 221 to 52.

JUTE SHARES FIRM

Teas & Coals Unchanged

CALCUTTA, May 14.

Jute ruled firm all the day and closed at days top prices. Coals kept steady and unchanged. Teas were unchanged. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were firm. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government Paper 84/12 small lot; three per cent new loan 1941 100/12; three and half per cent Government Paper 94/2; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 101/12 small lot; five per cent loan 1945/55 116/10 small lot; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 108/4.

Banks:—Central 35/4; Reserve Bank 118/8.

Coals:—Amalgamated 22/8; Bengal 279/8; New Manbhoom 66/12.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 483/8; Barnagore 171/8; Belvedere 377; Clive 32/3; Dalhousie 376; Fort William 353; Howrah 58/15; Hukumchand 14/8; India 402/8; Kamarhatty 568; Kanknarrah 487/8; Kelvin 578 small lot; National 25 small lot; Orient 205 small lots; Presidency 5/8; Union 507 small lots.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/14; Bengal chemical ordy 320 small odd lot; Bareilly 13/12; Indian Iron and Steel 7/15; B. I. Corporation ordy 3/6; Indian cables 5/12; Indo-Burma petroleum ordy 97 ex div; Do pref 116; Razsugar 143.

Teas:—Patrokola ordy 890; Tukvar 14/12 small lots.

Debentures:—1915/35 Chowringhee property 94/8.—A P

TENDERS FOR TREASURY BILLS

Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday the 14th May, 1935. Total amount offered was Rs. 1,06,50,000. Tenders at Rs. 99|9|3 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-9-0 allotted approximately 96 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. one crore, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 1-12-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. one crore of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday, the 21st May, 1935. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 24th May, 1935. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 10th May 1935 Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,29,-50,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

GOOD RISE IN COPPER

Bombay, May 14

Increase threat of armaments everywhere in the world has expanded actual demand resulting in a gradual rise in the price, state Messrs. M and B Stern Though accurate world production figures in recent years were not maintained approximate estimates ran between 16 to 17 lacs tons. From this a reduction of 240,000 tons have now been enforced for the next three years in addition to the present reduction in carry-over estimated about 30 per cent from 1936 stocks. With this strong statistical position considerably higher prices may be seen should demand broaden from armament manufacturers as time goes on. Sugar. The second largest producer Java puts her stocks at 15 lacs tons on 1st April 1935 against 25 lacs tons in December 1934. Her restricted production this year is estimated about 5 lacs tons and in view of the Government scheme being in force until 1939, the production in 1936 will be kept under 455,000 tons. Allowing 15 lacs tons exports during 1935-36 in view of expanding demand from Japan and China, the carry-over on 1st April 1936 should be about 7 lacs tons. The other major source of supply is Cuba where an equally better statistical position exists due to unsatisfied U. S. A demand. As stated yesterday, London opinions believe a good rise is likely later on in the year.

BOMBAY MARKET.

Y.M. Sheets 4' x 4' x 21lbs./Rs. 32-8-0; 28/112/Rs. 32.

Copper Sheets 4' x 4' x 21-1/112/ Rs. 37-8-0.

Copper Sheets 4' x 4' x 21-112/ Y.M. "ASHO": Rs. 34-12-0.

Tone:—Strong.

Long Liquidation In Shares

NARROW TRADING SESSION

Absence Of Important Buying

BOMBAY, May 14.

The local Share Bazar opened steady to-day but in the absence of any important buying prices declined on long liquidation. It was a narrow trading session with restricted business.

Professional operators were gradually unloading which met with scattered outside buying and short covering. The market was dull and featureless. Towards the close there was some recovery on scattered buying.

TEXTILE MILLS

Bombay, May 14.

100 Ahm. Advance	290 0
500 Bom. Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	872 8
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	282 8
100 Central India	328 12
400 Colaba	140 10
100 Coorla	107 8
100 Crescent	7 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	380 0
1 E D Sassoon	0 3 3
100 Finlay	111 4
100 Gokak	192 8
1000 Hindustan	1,725 0
100 Indore	74 6
50 Kastoorchand	6 8
100 Khatau	70 0
100 Kohinoor	208 12
250 Laxmi	685 0
100 Madhavji	11 0
250 Madras United	45 0
1000 Morarji	1,080 0
280 Moda	87 8
50 Mysore	106 12
200 New Great	160 0
100 Osmanshahi	57 8
100 Phoenix	310 0
28 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2,300 0
50 Simplex	81 14
100 Swadeshi	220 10
100 Swan	68 2
28 Tata	13 0
500 Vishnu	1425 0
1000 Western	900 0

BANKS.

50 100 Baroda	99 0
25-50 Central	55 4
500 Imperial	1332 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	383 12
50-100 India	121 4
5 Union	5 6

CEMENTS.

10 Bundi	48 0
70 Gwalior	128 4
160 Indian	427 8
40 Kalni Defd.	1385 0
100 Kalni Ord.	417 8
75 Okha	230 0
10 Punjab	27 6
100 Shahabad	445 0
70 United	90 8

INSURANCE

15-100 Jupiter	12 0
15-75 New India	42 10
200 Oriental	4375 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 12

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad Old	180 0
1000 Andhra Valley	1690 0
10 Ajmer	11 0
50 Bombay Tram	137 8
100 Bombay Suburban	177 8
10 Broach	8 0
100 Karachi	220 0
100 Poona	219 8
100 Surat	198 0
100 Tata Hydro	180 10
1000 Tata Power	1590 0

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Pranlij	835 0
100 Amr. Patty	116 4
100 C Province	91 4
100 Dhond Baramati	98 8
100 Gujarat	70 0
100 Mandra Bhen	95 8
100 Pachora Jamner	92 0
100 Sara Sirajgunge	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	787 8

MININGS

10 Shivrajpur	30 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	712 8
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147 0

MISCELLANEOUS.

100 Alcock	172 8
50 Belapur Sugar	303 8
280 Bombay Steam	292 8
125 Bombay Burma	361 4
15 Bom. Burma Contry.	119 6
Ash. Br. B. Petrol	3-14-8
50 Bombay Telephone	109 0
100 Indian Bleaching	138 12
100 Ind. Radio Defd.	508 0
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	491 14
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	11 11
30 Tata Construction	76 0
28 Tata Oil	281 4

PREFERENCE.

7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,840 0
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	281 4
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	78 8
5 p.c. Central India	503 12
7 p.c Kalni 1st	138 12
7 p.c. Kalni 2nd	143 12
7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	138 4
7 1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1383 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st	178 0
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	178 0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	14 0
7 p.c. Vishnu	635 0

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, May 14

Century 283 280 281 282/8
Bombay Dyeing 875 872 870 872/8
Kohinoor 207 202 203/12
Central India 331 328 328/12
New Great 160 157 160
Simplex 83 84 83 81/14
Swadeshi 211 209 210
Bundi x.d. 46/12 46/2 46
I Cement 421 423 420 421 427/8
Punjab 27/4 27 27/6
Shahabad 445 440 438 445
Andhra 1695 1685 1680 1690
Tata Hydro 181/4 180 180/10
Tata Power 1600 1610 1590 1592 1590
T Steel Defd 730 732 7 17728 712 705 715 713
T Steel Ord 150 149 148 146/12 147/2 146 147
Hellapur 302 305 302 303/2
B Steam 294 292/8
B Burma 360 355 361/4

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 14.

The statement issued by Mr. Morganthau of the U. S. Treasury was colourless. It aims at stabilisation of currencies but in the meantime the U. S. Government will carry on its programme of buying silver to restore old level and there will be no change in gold position.

This statement failed to have any important effect on the local market. The market is under the influence of extensive speculation and often needs readjustment. To-day there was considerable activity. Prices advanced to Rs. 80/8 and declined to Rs. 79/15 on heavy selling. Gold market was also quiet with limited business.

	Rs. as. p.
Ready Gold	45 7 0
1st Settlement	35 7 9
2nd Settlement	35 9 0
Ready Silver	80 4 0
1st Settlement	80 6 0
2nd Settlement	80 12 0

LONDON SILVER

London, May 13

Silver—Market is steady
Spot 33 1/2
Forward 33 5/8

GOLD PAR

London, May 13

Gold Bars Fine per oz £7-2-8 1/2

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 13

Spot silver prices were raised to-day by 5/8 cents to 73 3/4 cents

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, May 13

May 73.95 plus 05
July 74.85 plus 40
September 75.35—

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, May 13

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £88 3/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan £98
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 1/2
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 £108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 £113
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1945/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1933/38 £105 3/8
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1933-37 £102 1/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols £58 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Conversion £106 3/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan £106 3/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, May 14.

Ready Javas Rs. 13-15.
S.S. Horuku Maru Rs. 4-11-8.
S.S. Subedar Rs. 4-1-6.
Shipment April Rs. 4-1-8.
Shipment May Rs. 4-1-6.
Shipment June Rs. 4-3-8.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 4-5-6.
Shipment Oct.-Dec. Rs. 4-4-6.
Saraya Rs. 13-12.
Harinagar Rs. 13-13.
Java Spot F. 4.00.

NEW YORK COTTON

Bombay, May 14

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Monday in the absence of any important buying and also by foreign selling and unfavourable Liverpool cables.

Decline in Dollar Exchange had depressing effect on Liverpool market which created unfavourable effect on New York market. There was some July liquidation and Southern selling. It is said that the Cotton Pool has bought only one-fifth of total sale of Spot cotton and the balance will act as a potential demand when the market will be in need of support.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points with July 11.92 which was the highest level for the day. There was some foreign selling and long liquidation which resulted in a further decline of 7 points and July delivery was quoted 11.85.

Thus both high and low levels for the day were reached during the first hour. Later on the market was dull and featureless and finally closed at a net decline of 8 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12.25 c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 11 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 10 points at 12-30c. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York July highest 11.92—02 (10 a.m.)
Lowest 11.85—09 (10-43 a.m.)
Liverpool July highest 6.52—04 (10-10 a.m.)
Lowest 6.45—11 (3-45 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to decline in Dollars exchange. Market dull with very little doing.

Liverpool: Small market. Some hedging. Poor offtake. Think much decline unlikely.

New York: July liquidation and Southern spot cotton sales until now. Fultants credited Government.

New York: Pool futures purchases estimated to be about one fifth of their spot cotton sales until now. Fully expect good demand for new crop. Think difference is likely to narrow further. Purchases should be made during the weak spots.

New York: Liquidation caused by decrease of inflation sentiment. Weather more favourable. To-day's buying mostly for pool.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:

America: Cloths quiet, buyers hesitant pending N. R. A. legislation and settlement processing tax issue, duck mills well situated result last Government orders, others retrogressing, present consumption rate three to four per cent below April; England turnover restricted by low offers. France recent improvement maintained; Italy demand more active but mill activity curtailed by cotton import restrictions; Germany unchanged.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

Hedging against Pool cotton.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 13

July 1935	11.88—08
October 1935	11.88—13
December 1935	11.73—18
January 1936	11.80—12
March 1936	11.81—16
Middling Spot	12.25—10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 13

May 1935	11.75—11
July 1935	11.80—11
October 1935	11.64—09
Middling Spot	12.30—10

NEW YORK.

New York, May 13.

New York, 10-58 a.m.—

July 1935	11.87
October 1935	11.70

New York, Noon Call—

July 1935	11.90
October 1935	11.70

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 13. Bales

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	6,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	6,000

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13

BROACH.—

Fully Good (Good Staple)	6.93
Fine (Good Staple)	6.08
Superfine (Good Staple)	6.28

OOMRA.—

Fine (No 1 Staple)	6.02
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.17
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.32

BENGAL.—

Good	3.93
Fully Good	4.03
Fine	4.13

SCINDE.—

Fully Good	4.08
Fine	4.18
Superfine	4.28

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET

London, May 13

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard—

dard No. 25—

C and F Calcutta per cwt—
May/June nominal 6/9
C and F Bombay per cwt—
May/June sellers 6/6
C and F Karachi per cwt—
May/June sellers 6/3

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Bombay, May 14

On Monday the Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 5 to 6 points. There was scattered profit taking and hedge selling. The market was weak on continued selling pressure and closed easy at a net decline of 10 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 8 points at 6.84d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON

East Indian cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 6 points. At the close May was quoted 6.07, July 6.05 and October 6.03.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton section was quiet with scattered selling. Sakels futures declined 5 to 6 points and Uppers futures closed 3 to 4 points lower.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

There was fairly good demand for near months in the Alexandria market but distant months were easy. Sakels closed at a rise of 7 points to a decline of 10 points while Ashmouni futures closed one point up to 4 points down.

STERLING TOO DEAR

Messrs. M and B Stern state:—

Despite the depreciation in the dollar and Pool's purchases, foreign selling partly from Bombay on improved weather and Garsides estimate of April consumption of domestic mills at 465,000 bales against 481000 bales in March, and 513,000 bales in April 1934, forced down prices.

With regard to Pool's operations reports state sale of two lacs bales and purchases of 45,000 bales futures up to the 9th and it is expected that another one lac bales will be released shortly.

The financial opinion in London believes that sterling as measured by International trade balance is too dear in terms of dollars, and gold prices should recover.

Mr. Morgenthau's speech is not yet to hand.

In view of recent release of American spots by the Administration and the present narrow parity between Sakel and American, we recommend buying distant positions of Sakel in Liverpool against sales of American.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 13

	10.12 a.m. Quotations	To-day's Price
May 1935	.. ..	6.58—10
June 1935	.. ..	6.49—10
July 1935	.. ..	6.46—10
August 1935	.. ..	6.37—10
September 1935	.. ..	6.32—10
October 1935	.. ..	6.27—10
November 1935	.. ..	6.25—10
December 1935	.. ..	6.24—10
January 1936	.. ..	6.24—10
February 1936	.. ..	6.24—10
March 1936	.. ..	6.25—10
April 1936	.. ..	6.24—10
May 1936	.. ..	6.24—10
Middling Spot	..	6.84—08

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 13.

F. G. F. SAKELLARIDIS—

May 1935	6.08
July 1935	6.08
October 1935	6.08
November 1935	6.08
January 1936	6.08
March 1936	6.08
May 1936	6.08
F. G. F. Spot	6.39

RUBBER

London, May. 13

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. 5-13/16 sellers

LONDON METALS.

London, May. 13.

	£
Copper Brokers	47
Yellow Metal	39-1/4
Spelter Hard Indian Brands	14-3/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool	
F. O. B.	224

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET

New York, May 13

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality) 8-7/8

INDIAN CUSTOMS REVENUE

Total gross Indian Sea and Land Customs revenue excluding Salt revenue for the month of April amounted to Rs. 4,54,79,000 against Rs. 3,99,72,000 in 1934 and Rs. 3,96,42,000 in 1933.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, May 13

Wheat Rosario Santa Fe parcels—
May sellers 24/3
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels—
May sellers 24/6
South Australian parcels—
May sellers 27/6

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 11th May 19,700 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-8-1934 1,981,241 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 1,930,535 bales
Increase 50 706

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 13.

May	0.91-1/2—1-5/8c.
July	0.92-1/4—1-5/8c.
Sept.	0.93-1/4—1-1/2c.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 13.

May	68-1/4—7/8d.
July	65-1/4—1-1/4d.
October	67-3/8—1-3/8d.
December	68-5/8—1-3/8d.

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, May 14.

Following easy New York advices the local cotton market opened today at Rs. 240 for Broach J/A delivery and declined to Rs. 239/4 on long liquidation. At this level there was improved demand and prices rallied to Rs 239/12. The undertone of the market was fairly steady but business was limited.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point and the local market was quiet with a limited business. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	240	0	0
Broach J/A	240	8	0
New Broach A/M	227	0	0
Oomra May	220	0	0
Oomra July	218	0	0
New Oomra D/J	204	0	0
Bengal May	145	4	0
Bengal July	144	12	0
New Bengal D/J	141	12	0

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, May 14.

	Extra	Spr-fine.	Sup.	F.G.	Good M.G.—
Bengal, U.P.	153	148	144	141	
Panjab	153	148	144	141	
Rajputana	154	149	145	142	
Oomra No. 3	228	225	222	218	...
O.P. No. 1	245	242	239	235	...
C.P. No. 2	234	231	228	224	...
Broach No. 2	257	253	249	244	
Punjab-Ame.	287	283	279	274	
Surat	332	328	324	319	
Rajpipla	332	328	324	319	
Navsari	327	323	319	324	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 14.

Bengal Superfine	162
Bengal Fine	152
Bengal F.G.	148
Sindh-Punjab Fine	152
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	148
Wardha-Hingt	245
Nagpur Savner	247
Pundhurna	230
Yeotmal	229
Arvi	228
Ellichpur	227
Berar	222/224
Khamgaon	224/226
Mulkapur	218/220
Khandesh	217/220
Jalna/Sailu	217/220
Burwah Sanavad	223/225
Broach Fine	251/253
Punjab/American	284
Punjab/American mix	264
Cambodia	319
Compta Good	284
Kampala	365
Busoga	363
Jinja	359

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 14.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Since 1st September.

	In full-pressed Bales	2-days.	This year.
Khandesh	585		230082
Central India	480		98655
Barsi and Nagar	59		35981
Hyderabad-Gaorani			41280
Berar	2152		868875
Central Provinces	401		67619
Total Comras	3827		912951
Dholera	827		149781
N.-W. Provinces	853		31071
Rajputana	72		27212
Sind-Punjab	1047		288898
Broach	340		122459
Coompta & Dharwar	354		65572
Westerns-Northerns	558		42253
Cocanada			114
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	742		54723
Persian			2450
American	1084		33567
Egyptian and African	2074		264094
Comilla, Burma and other Sorts			711
Total	11028		2002889

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 9th May.

	In full-pressed Bales	Yester-day.	This year.
Europe	4828		807688
Japan & China	6450		628872
Coast Ports			28012
Up-country by Rail			174782
Afloat in harbour for Europe.			
China and Japan			49919
Total	10878		1388693

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, May 13.

July	2.47—.03
Sept.	2.54—.04
Dec.	2.62—.04
Jan.	2.47—.03

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, May 13.

June	12.06—.06
July	12.14—.07
August	12.24—.09

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL LONDON MARKET.

Bombay, May 14.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £33-8-9.
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £33-10-0.
Standard Copper 3 Months £33-17-6.
Electrolytic £37-10-0.

NEW YORK.

Blue Eagle 9.75 lints (9.75)
Non-Blue Eagle 7-7/8 cents.

WALL-STREET MARKET.

New York, May 13

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	21
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 del Pfd	50
Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd	56
Consolidated Gas	23
Western Union Telg	26 1/2
Radio Corporation	7
New York Central	17
Erie R R	8
Great North Pfd	14
Distillers Seagram	14
Bethelehem Steel	37
United States Steel	32 3/4
American Smelting	49
Int Nickel of Canada	29
Anaconda Copper Mining	15 1/4
Kennecott Copper	19
Cerro de Pasco Copper	57
International Harvestor	41
Ford Motors of Canada A	27
General Motor	32
Socony	14 1/4
Chase Bank	21 1/4
National City Bank	20
Sun Life of Canada	315
Celanese Corp of Amr	20

Total business 1 1/4 million.
Market more selective and closed firm. Railroads improved somewhat.

BURMA CORPORATION LTD.

Monthly Production

Bawdwin Mine.—During the month of April 37819 tons of Ore were mined. 32,800 tons of Ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,226 tons of Leady Concentrates.

10,768 tons of Lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnaces, producing 6,000 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery.

Refinery products were:—

5,330 tons Refined Lead.
490,000 ounces Refined Silver.

Experimental Zinc Plant produced 6,654 tons Zinc Concentrates, assaying 7.8 ounces of Silver, 4.6 per cent. Lead, 56.35 per cent. Zinc.

In addition to the above 780 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of accumulated smelter by-products and 6,010 tons Copper Ore.

80 tons of Refined Antimonial Lead and 405 tons Speiss were also produced.

Included in the tonnage of Refined Lead is 143 tons recovered from the smelting of Copper Ore.

SEEDS.

London, May 13

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton May sellers £9/5/0.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £11/12/6.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton May/June sellers £12/5/0
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Cont.) C.I.F. ton, May/June sellers £13/12/6.
Cakeseed, Bombay Hull Cont C.I.F. & S. May/June sellers £12/12/6.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull, C.I.F. ton No offers.

LINSEED OIL

London May 13

Linseed Oils Naked London per cwt. May sellers 20-7-1/2
Linseed Oil is Naked London per cwt. June/August sellers 21-10-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 13

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0/0/16 to 0/0/8 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0/0/8 to 0/11/16 per cent
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 to 2/1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2/1/2 to 3 per cent.
Interest Day to Day Loan 0/1/4 to 0/1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loan, 1/2 to 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 13

T. T. London on—	
Berlin	12.14
Amsterdam	7.21
Brussels	28.86
Madrid	35.75
Milan	59.37
Berne	15.10
Paris	74.10
Prague	117.12
T. T. London on New York Cosing rate	4.88-1/16

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, May 13

Broach A/M opening 251; highest 251 1/4; lowest 248; closing 249
Broach J/A opening 241 1/2, highest 242 1/2; lowest 240 1/4, closing 240 1/4
Broach A/M 1936 opening 228 1/4; highest 228 3/4; lowest 226 3/4; closing 226 3/4
Oomra May opening 222; highest 222; lowest 220 1/2; closing 220 1/2
Oomra July opening 218 1/4; highest 219 1/4; lowest 218 3/4; closing 218 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 204 1/2; highest 204 1/2; lowest 204; closing 204
Bengal May opening 144 1/2; highest 145; lowest 143; closing 145
Bengal July opening 144; highest 144; lowest 143 1/2; closing 144
Bengal D/J opening 142; highest 142; lowest 141 1/4; closing 141 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-5-35) Rs. 12
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-5-35) Rs. 5 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 36

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT

Bombay, May 14

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94-0-6.
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94-0-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 106/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 106/6
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 116/10
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 116/10

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1933/53 Mysore 105/8
5 per cent 1935 Mysore 117
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/8
6 1/2 per cent 1938 B D L 101/10

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 100/14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102
4 per cent 1943 106
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 111/8
5 per cent 1939/44 108/0
5 per cent 1940-43 109/6
5 per cent 1935 100/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/8

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/0
4 per cent M Deb 1974 101/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959 112/8
6 per cent M Deb. 1954 123/0
6 per cent K P T 1956 123/0
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 100

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 94/2 and improved to Rs. 94/3/6 but profit taking came in and prices declined to Rs. 93/14.

London opening was 7-1/2 shillings up to-day and in the local market 3 1/2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 94-0-6.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 14

B C Rate T T 1/8 D 1/8 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/8 3/32 May June
Banks selling T T 1/8 1/16 July 15th.
Banks selling T T 1/8 1/32 Aug-Dec.
Banks buying T T 1/8 3/32
Banks buying D D 1/8 5/16
Banks buying 8 Mos 1/8 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 8 Mos 1/8 5/16 June 15th

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 275 1/4
Banks selling T T 273 1/4
Banks buying T T 270 1/2

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 552
Banks buying D D 562

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 53 7/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/4 nominal
Banks buying T T 77 3/4 nominal

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 183

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 114

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 186 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 89 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 1/2 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/8 1/8 14th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/8 14th instant
Java/London 7.20 14th instant
London/Paris 74.10 13th instant
London/Belgium 28.86 13th instant
London/Switzerland 15.10 13th instant
London/Italy 59.37 13th instant
London/Berlin 12.14 13th instant
London/Stockholm 19.89 1/2 13th instant
London/New York 4.88 1/16 13th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.21 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady
Gold 27-3-4 11th instant 27-2-8 1/2 13th instant
Silver London Ready 33 1/4 11th instant 33 1/2 13th instant
Silver London Forward 33 7/16 11th instant 33 5/8 13th instant
Silver New York Ready 74 11th instant 73 7/8 13th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 11th instant 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 11th instant 5/8 per cent 13th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/8 per cent.
8 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 13

Rupee Paper 31 1/2 per cent 69-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later 88-3/8
Indian Stock. 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later 98
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55 118
Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 88-1/4
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent 1961 108-3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 106-3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 118
Victory Bonds 4 per cent 116-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China 14-3/4
Hongkong and Shangha Bank (London Rep. 124-1/2
National Bank of India 43-3/8
P & O Banking Corporation. 10-1/4

WORLD COTTON PARITIES

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool:—
July 125 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach J/A 239/8 Liverpool July 6.46 Rs 41 1/4 at Exchange 1/8
Bombay Liverpool:—
Broach A/M 1938 228 Liverpool May 1938 6.24 Rs. 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/8
Bombay New York:—
Broach J/A 239/8 New York July 11.86 Rs. 80 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1938 228 New York March 11.80 Rs. 43 1/4 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/2

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JUPITER GENERAL
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J12

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1935

Stringent Safeguards Will Destroy Goodwill

India Bill X-Rayed

Betrays Utter Distrust Of India, Says Sir C. Setalvad

"So-Called Responsible Government Does Not Possess Much Responsibility"

SIMLA, May 12.

The impending enactment of the India Bill has brought certain interesting reflections from Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, prominent Liberal Leader, who subjects to a critical examination the Government of India Bill as it is emerging from Parliament, the prospects of the new constitution and the atmosphere created by the Government through its attitude towards the Congress.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says:—

"The Committee stage of the Government of India Bill in the House of Commons is nearing completion, and it is time to take a broad view of the situation, and consider probable reactions in this country.

"The White Paper contained proposals which went back on the repeated assurances of British statesmen; the J.P.C. report was still more reactionary; the India Bill went further in the wrong direction and now the House of Commons has worsened it in respect of a number of vital points.

In fact, whereas several suggestions of a reactionary character have been accepted, not one of the suggestions made by the Joint Memorandum of the British Indian Delegates or by political bodies in India has been given the slightest consideration.

"It is clear therefore, that the Bill, as it will emerge from Parliament, will be entirely out of tune with the political aspirations of the people of India, and on the other hand, will betray utter distrust of India.

Posting Of Officials

"Take, for instance, the provisions with regard to the Services. Recruitment and conditions of Service are put indefinitely in the hands of the Secretary of State. Even posting, promotion or censure are not to be in the hands of Ministers who must obtain the concurrence of the Governor or Governor-General as the case may be, and the Governor and Governor-General will for this purpose be under the direct orders of the Secretary of State.

"Even the Governor-General is not to be trusted in the matter of recruitment and conditions of service. The House of Commons has gone still further in substituting for Orders in Council as provided in the Bill, the express approval of Parliament, in respect of any future alteration of Service conditions. Unduly liberal privileges of retirement on proportionate pensions are conceded. The wholesome rule that has obtained for 150 years excluding I. C. S. from Chief Justiceship has been abolished and this change has been made in spite of the united voice against it in India both of Indians and Europeans.

"In order to placate the services they have not hesitated even to strike at the root of the great confidence and prestige the High Courts have enjoyed in the public mind.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATION

"Look next at the safeguards about commercial discrimination. The powers at present enjoyed by the Indian Legislatures are taken away. Hereafter any British Company at present incorporated in England or hereafter to be incorporated shall be deemed to have fulfilled any conditions that the Indian Legislature may lay down with regard to capital, personnel of the Directors, etc.

"The British Shipping Companies cannot be touched and even if the Governor-General may approve of any enactment designed to secure the coastal shipping trade to Indian nationals, that cannot be done. The latest move with regard to British professional men makes the purpose in this direction too patent.

"They have done away with direct elections to the Assembly, which the country has been enjoying for the last fourteen years and in doing so they have unceremoniously cast aside the deliberate advice of the Government of India presided over by the present Viceroy a man who with the long experience of sixteen years service in India knows Indian conditions infinitely better than some of the British politicians dealing with this matter and whose vision is warped by party considerations.

NO RESPONSIBILITY.

"The net result is that with the stringent safeguards and other reactionary provisions the so-called responsible government does not possess much responsibility. It is curious that on the one hand Britain is appealing for the good will of India and on the other hand is enacting the most stringent safeguards which must destroy good will. If Britain thinks that these safeguards will preserve her trade for any considerable time she is very much mistaken. The only result, in the course of time, will be that with India disgruntled there will be a strong Swadeshi movement and British trade will dwindle. Britain cannot keep both political power and trade. Political power she cannot keep for ever but her present policy may make her lose both trade and political power.

One-sided Federation.

"As regards Federation the situation, when squarely viewed, is this. The Central Legislature weighted with a considerable number of the States representatives nominated by Rulers will give the States a direct voice and control in purely British Indian affairs whereas the Indian Legislature is strictly excluded from any interference in the internal administration of the States. This is a purely one-sided arrangement."

"Perhaps all this is a cry in the wilderness. The authorities in England have not the least intention of respecting Indian opinion and they are determined to impose on India a constitution which has evoked strong and universal disapprobation. The new constitution will, therefore, come into operation under the most unfavourable conditions.—A. P.

TONGA TURNS TURTLE IN MEERUT

District Board Chairman Seriously Injured

NEW DELHI, May 13.

A serious tonga accident resulting in injuries to the only arm of Ch. Khushi Ram, Chairman District Board and a prominent Congressman, is reported from Meerut.

Ch. Khushi Ram was going to the Court in a tonga, which suddenly turned turtle. Chowdhry Sahib's arm was fractured. He was removed to the hospital, where he is lying in an unconscious state.—United Press.

DACOITS' DISCLOSURES

Tribal Headman Alleged To Have Supplied Arms And Money

KARACHI, May 14.

The arrests of two notorious characters, Adam and Lashkari, involved in a recently reported dacoity committed here, have led to sensational revelations.

They have made a clean breast before the Police and are alleged to have stated that they were the associates of the notorious dacoit Abdul Rehman who was publicly hanged and that they were being financed by Sardar Nurkhan, a powerful tribal headman of the Kalat State on the Frontier.

According to their confession on the eve of the last dacoity, they were given 600 live cartridges and seven rifles on condition that they would share the booty.—United Press.

RESPONSE TO JAMIA'S CALL

Bijnor District Oversubscribes Building Fund Quota

(From A Correspondent.)

NAGINA, May 13.

Dr. Zakir Husain and Maulvi Shafiqurr Ahmad Sahib of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi, had been on a visit to the Bijnor District to secure aid for the Jamia Building Fund. They visited Bijnor, Nagina, Seohara, Najibabad Dhampur and Kiratpur. The response was extraordinary. Rich and poor alike contributed to the fund and for once persons of divergent shades of opinion were seen working together with equal keenness for the Jamia. The district quota was oversubscribed, Nagina alone contributing as much as was asked for from the whole district.

The deputation left Nagina today for Moradabad.

DACOITY IN FRONTIER VILLAGE

Temple Looted Of Rs. 2,000 Worth Of Property

KARACHI, May 14.

According to reports received by a local paper from its Jacobabad correspondent (Sind Frontier) dacoity was committed in Kashmore village at a Hindu temple. It is alleged the dacoits had already warned the village Mukhi who with other villagers was alert but the dacoits effected an entry through another side of the village and removed Rs. 900 cash and gold ornaments and other property from the temple and escaped with the loot aggregating Rs. 2,000.

Investigations are proceeding. —A.P.Special.

SRINIVASA SASTRI FOR BANGALORE

MADRAS, May 14.

Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri arrived in Madras this morning from Poona and is proceeding to Tirupur to-night and from there will be proceeding to Bangalore. —A.P.

Karachi.—Spadework in connection with economic and industrial regeneration of Sind will shortly commence as a result of the labours of a few enthusiastic workers.

An ambitious preliminary programme for formulating a five-year plan for Sind is being circulated to leaders of the various communities and their views have invited.

The scheme is an allembracing one and provides for the economic, social industrial and agricultural betterment of the province.

SARAT BOSE MAY BE SET FREE

Prospect Of Bengal Leader's Release Now Brighter Than Before

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, May 14.

The report published in a Calcutta newspaper that the Government is considering the question of the release of Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose does not seem to be without basis.

The question of the release of Mr. Sarat Bose has been reviewed in the past and has again come up for consideration, more especially as a result of the discussions in the Assembly.

No decision has, however, been reached as yet and correspondence seems to be still proceeding between Delhi and Calcutta on the subject.

The decision may take some time, as a number of points have still to be thrashed out.

There is no doubt, however, that the prospect of his release now appears to be more hopeful than before and that it would not be surprising if the authorities come to the decision that they could restore some form of liberty to Mr. Sarat Bose, as the question has both legal and political aspects.

WOMEN'S HELP IN NATION-BUILDING

Babu Shri Prakash Urges Them To Take Their Share

(From Our Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, May 13.

The delegates of the Karnataka Conference left for their respective districts. Dharwar sent the largest number of delegates.

Babu Sri Prakash attended the special social gathering and addressed the Mahila Sabha in the afternoon. There was a large gathering of women. Shrimatis Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya and Umabai Kundapur president, Women's Conference, Krishnabai Panjikar and others attended Shri. Anandibai, president of the Sabha, garlanded Sri Babu Prakash.

In a Hindi speech Babuji said "Though I think women are already overburdened with domestic work, they should bear the burdens in the form of exacting public duties in times of such a calamity as we are passing through. It is necessary for women to come out and to take their share in the Nation's work. Women by nature are conservative but when convinced of the rightness of the new course they are more determined than men to carry out in practice. I know this from my experience of women in the matter of child marriage and girls' education. I am sure women, fully understanding problems of the day, will work for the social, economic and domestic reforms. Their men folk will be glad to be helped in the task of rebuilding the Nation.

Babu Sri Prakash leaves tomorrow morning for Moornad to attend the Landholders Conference of Coorg. Mr. Moshmani left Mangalore to-day to preside over the same.

INDORE MAHARAJA FOR KASHMIR

INDORE, May 12.

Their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani Holkar left Mhow this morning by air to Rawalpindi 'en route' to Kashmir where Their Highnesses will stay for about eight weeks during the summer.—A.P.

A STAR PERFORMANCE!

Durgabai Khote Battles With A Wild Lion For Life

KOLHAPUR (By Mail).

Through the presence of mind and extraordinary courage of Mrs. Durgabai Khote, the well-known film-star, a tragedy has been averted which would have ended in a loss of life.

On the afternoon of the 12th instant, the Company with which Mrs. Durgabai Khote is at present under contract, were "shooting" an outdoor scene at Kolhapur with the aid of the lions of Kolhapur State, which had been let loose for the purpose.

Unfortunately, one of the lions got out of control and pounced upon Maruti Rao, one of the actors, injuring his shoulder.

Mrs. Khote, it is reported, who also figures in the scene, caught hold of the lion's mane and pulled it up. The lion then turned from its intended victim and rushed at her, striking at and bruising her forearm.

In the meantime, however, the trainer arrived on the scene, and, with considerable difficulty, succeeded in bringing the lion under control and shutting it up in the cage.—A. P.

MODEL THIRD CLASS CARRIAGE

Better Facilities For Passengers

SIMLA, (By Mail).

During the recent Budget debate, improved amenities for the 3rd Class passengers were strongly advocated, and there have also been questions in the Assembly asking whether 3rd class compartments could not be partitioned so as to permit small family parties travelling together.

The Railway Board after examining the questions submitted a plan to the members of the Central Advisory Council for Railways. The most recent standard 3rd Class carriages contain accommodation for 114 passengers arranged as follows:—One compartment to seat 12 with one latrine. One compartment to seat 20 with one latrine. One compartment to seat 30 with one latrine, and One compartment to seat 52 with two latrines.

Total 114 with five latrines.

The new design of carriage accommodates 96 passengers, and is divided into six compartments holding 16 passengers each. Each Compartment will be provided with an improved type of latrine. Thus the new carriage will meet the demand for smaller compartments and will also provide a certain amount of lying down accommodation and better latrine facilities.

The upper berths or parcel racks are also provided by the Central Advisory Council. Work has already been started on the model carriage in G.I.P. Workshop, and when ready, will be brought up to Delhi for inspection by the members of the council on the occasion of the next Delhi session.—A.P.

MARKETING OFFICERS IN TRAVANCORE

TRIVANDRUM, (By Mail).

It is now understood that the meeting of the Joint Committee of the Upper and Lower Houses of the Travancore Legislature for considering the demand for the appointment of marketing officers and the necessary staff, will be held on the 27th May. The session of the Lower House will commence on the 22nd May and continue on the 23rd, 24th and 25th, the last two being non-official days.

The Sri Chitra State Council will meet on the 27th, 28th and 29th, the last day being devoted to non-official business.—A.P.

Rs. 1,00,000 Suit Against Secretary Of State

Claim Of Man Who Spent All In Anti-Congress Propaganda And Became Pauper

LAHORE, May 12.

The suit claiming damages of Rs. 1,00,000 brought by Sain Chiragh Din of Amritsar against the Secretary of State for India in-Council, came up for hearing in the court of Ch. Chhaju Ram, Additional Sub-Judge, Lahore.

The plaintiff alleged that he was employed by Government to do anti-Congress and anti-civil disobedience propaganda and was held out promises of being amply rewarded along with the payment of expenses. He founded an association called the "Khair-Khawahan-i-Mulk" at Amritsar and carried on propaganda against the Congress and the Civil Disobedience movement. He spent a lot of money in the bargain and became a pauper.

Bawa Faqir Singh, Advocate, represented the plaintiff while R. B. Pt. Jawala Prashad, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown.

Four witnesses for the plaintiff were summoned to-day. Of them the Chief Secretary, Mr. F. H. Puckle, Major R. T. Lawrence, Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Punjab and the Camp Clerk to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore, did not appear.

Telegrams From Government

Babu Abdul Majid of the Telegraph Department, Lahore, was the only witness examined. He in his statement admitted that eight private telegrams which were shown to him were genuine and that he had booked them. He cited contents of some of the telegrams which purported to be addressed on different dates to Sain Chiragh Din, President, Khair-Khawahan-Mulk, Amritsar (plaintiff) from the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor of the Punjab.

Eight documents in original were produced in court purporting to have been received from Sir Geoffrey de Montmorency, ex-Governor, the Punjab, Mr. F. H. Puckle, Chief Secretary and Lt.-Col. F. A. Barker, Inspector General of Prisons.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned till May 15.—United Press.

OTTAMA NOT RESIGNING

Hindu Mahasabha President Denies Rumour Of Split With Bhai Parmanand

NEW DELHI, May 12

Rev. Ottama, president of the Hindu Mahasabha has issued the following statement on the report appearing in some local papers regarding his proposed resignation from the presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha:

"On my arrival to-day at Delhi my attention has been drawn to a news appearing in the local press alleging that I am about to resign from the presidentship of the Hindu Mahasabha.

"It has simply amused me to go through the story made out of a negligible incident at Rawalpindi. I take the first opportunity to contradict the baseless rumour and add that there are no differences whatsoever between me and Bhai Parmanand, the working president.

"The whole programme of my Punjab and Frontier tour was arranged under his instruction, and even after my return from Rawalpindi he presided over a mass meeting addressed by me at Amritsar. I hope, therefore, that interested bodies would desist from manufacturing such falsehood and thus would not try to harm the Hindu cause.—United Press.

PREPARING FOR RURAL DRIVE

KARACHI, May 14.

It is understood that the Local Government are taking up a programme of work in the villages very soon. The Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind is in communication with certian responsible persons for their suggestions and the work would be started on receipt of the plans by the Government.—United Press.

CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

Alleged Seditious Speech At All-Cochin Peasants' Conference

COCHIN, May 14.

Mr. Kumaran, a prominent Congressman and one of the sponsers of the Peasants' movement was arrested yesterday by the State Police at Crangannur town in Cochin. The cause of the arrest was that Mr. Kumaran delivered a seditious speech at the All-Cochin Peasants' Conference, which held its sessions recently at Pullutu. Mr. Kumaran is a prominent Congressman and had seen jail in the last civil disobedience movement.—United Press.

RABID JACKAL BITES BOY IN NECK

District Magistrate Chases Beast Which Is Shot By Guard

BERHAMPORE, May 11.

An unfortunate incident took place yesterday at Satui, a village about 6 miles from Berhampore town, when a lad aged about 5 years was severely bitten in the neck by a rabid jackal. The child who had gone there to attend the celebrations in connection with Their Majesties' Silver Jubilee went out to drink water from a tank and was there attacked by the animal. A village chowkidar went to his rescue, but he was also bitten.

The jackal was then chased by Mr. A. Hughes, District Magistrate, the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, and others who had assembled there and another chowkidar struck it with a stick, followed by an armed guard of the District Magistrate who shot it dead with a revolver.

The injured lad and the chowkidar have been brought to the Sadar Hospital for treatment.—A.P.

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